THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

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VOLUME XXXII. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1853. WHOLE NO. 1666.

Original Poetry.

YOU AND I.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Ah! notice indeed are the hours, love,
Whilst waiting and watching for thee;
Let winter be dreary, and summer be gay,
Are the thoughts that most cheer to me.
My heart still is clinging to thine, love,
With troubles that let it fade or die,
As a vine clasp'd about with a vine, love,
So, together we'll live, you and I.

No leave do I ask by thy side, love,
For thy leave pressed, so lovier and true;
In peace through the world shall we glide, love,
Till the land of bright Canaan we view.
Though we pass through the vale o' and gloom, love,
And the clouds of distress vail our sky;
"Our Father" will send us relief, love,
So together we walk, you and I.

If troubles or sorrows should rage, love,
We will talk of our heavenly home;
To meet sister, child, all age, love,
With fullness of blessings shall come.
And when in the parkway of life, love,
The angel of death does watch nigh,
We'll meet him in joy, without sorrow, love,
And together we'll go, you and I.

ZERAH.

Original Novelet.

MISS THUSA'S PINNING-WHEEL.

(CONCLUDED.)

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,
BY MRS. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ,
AUTHOR OF "ROLAND," "LINDA," "MARCO WARRAGH," ETC.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the Year 1853, by Deacon & Peterson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

CHAPTER XIV.

"If each inside of matter parts and flows,
One thing in all and all things in one,
Scott.

Lord, as Thy feet ashamed I lie,
I prostrate fall and worship Thee;
Thrice on my bosom I die,
And bless them Thy book.
Hymn.

Miss Hinie awoke from the wild dream of fear, she was safe at a new home. Her own home was the nearest to the sanctuary of sacred rest. The deep quietude of the mountain village, the pure mountain air, the still, watching figures seated by her bed, all combined to soothe her mind, and with its chill, damp sib, and glimmering lamp,—its rough keeper and agitated inmates, seemed like the phantoms of a dream, and just quitted. Two fair young forms, with blooming cheeks, bent over each other, the one with locks of rippling the other of soft, wavy brown, seemed to the bright fire of the hearth-stone. The soft pressure on her faintly throbbing temples, and the voice of her mother, whose watching angels, a ready figure was bending over her. She could not turn her head to look upon it, but there was a sympathy in the tone which soothed and comforted her. She felt that it was her step-mother, and she shrank from her kiss, and administer the medicine to her wan lips.

"Why do you call nurse me so tenderly?" said she, in a faint voice, as she felt the hand that was watching by her. "Me, who have done anything for others?"

"Hush!" said her indulging, and dependent tone of care. The hand of God is laid upon you, and whosoever receives, becomes a subject to the Christian's cares."

"Then it is not true love you manifest to me," said Miss Hinie, with a sigh.

"I thought it could not be."

"Yes, Hinie. It is from love. We always love those we have been good to. Those we have been great, and great in our purity. Pity, sympathy, tenderness, all flow from pure, and no remembrance of the past can interpose with their holiness."

"Sister Rachel, I do not wish to live. It is kinder to let me die."

"Not the first time Hinie had ever addressed Rachel as sister. The same invalid in girlhood, must have felt, breathed by her softened heart.

Glennon was moved even to tears. She loved for all her fatherhood, all her pride, and all her ambition, but little could so long a vagatorially withheld. Reading forward, the involuntary movement, she kissed the lips, which, when they were still, had received her maternal caresses. She felt that she had been unjust to her child, and drew her still closer. She felt, too, that she had not given her enough to do with in love, brother," repeated Rachel, in a voice of mournful reproach. "I can never again be happy. I can make others happy. I am willing to leave my home, and my own dear children, if they may be happy, pay not for them."

"Hush! my child, pay not for them!" said her father, pressing her closer to his heart. "You ought not to be willing to die a grain a prayer unacknowledged, since you have not been willing to live. You are not in physical debility for resignation, weakness for submission, and sickness for meekness and union of selfish sorrow. Rachel, you must get up and be well."

"Oh, Hinie, only say, 'Thou Son of David, have mercy on me—' only cry out, from the depths of a contrite spirit—and it will depart, though its name be legion."

"But I fear this complaint may be incurable; I do pray, I do cry out for mercy now, but intercede my heart may harden into stone. You, who are so good and pure, should it may to be good, and so it is, as a sick bed,—those words, watching eyes and calm prayer are round you, and the air you breathe is charmed with blessings. While streaming beside the heaven above will begin. Your thoughts will not leave me awake on me. Hinie will once more desert your affections, and then the serpent may will cause gliding back, as cold and venomous, to coil itself in my bosom."

"My child—there is room enough in the world, room enough in our hearts, and room enough in Heaven, for you and Hinie too."

She spoke with solemnity, and she continued to speak soothingly and persuasively till the eyes of the invalid were closed in slumber, and then her thoughts rose in silent prayer for that obedient and life-weary soul.

Hinie never alluded to Clinton in her conversation with her mother. There was only one thing to whom she now felt willing to breathe her name, and that was Arthur Hazleton. The first time she was alone with him, she asked the question that had long been hovering on her lips. She was sitting in an easy chair, supported by pillows, her head nothing on her wasted hand. The reflection of the crimson curtains gave a glow to the chill whiteness of her face, and relieved the gloom of her sable eyes. She looked earnestly at Arthur, who knew all that she wished to ask. The color mounted to his cheek. He could not frame a falsehood, and he feared to reveal the truth.

"Arthur, have any sufferings of late?" said she; "is he safe—or has his flight been discovered?"

"Rest," answered she, in a lower voice, "you need not speak. You have revealed the whole. He is again imprisoned."

Arthur bowed his head, glad to be spared the painful task of asserting the fact.

"And there is no hope of pardon or acquittal?"

"None. He must meet his doom. And, Minnie, and is it—is it just. Your own sense of rectitude and justice will in time sanction the decree. You must, you must pity him—but love, his unrepented sin, his place of Rulers in the heavenly world, and prevent the aching void that would be left."

"Alas! what can Alice do?"

"I can love him and pray for him, mother, love to bless him, and die, but, for his sake, if God requires such a sacrifice."

"Is not there a heavenly mission?" cried Lucie, taking the hand which rested on his arm, and laying it gently against his heart.—"This little hand, whose touch quickens the pulsations of my being, will be a shield from temptation, a safe guard from sin. What can do for her half as precious as her blessings and her prayers? If I am a lamp to her path, she will be a light to my soul. What can Alice do? She can do everything that a guardian angel can do. Give her to me, for I need her as much as she."

"I see she is yours already," cried the now weeping mother. "I cannot take away what God has given. May He bless you, and sanctify your sacrifice and solemn union!"

Then there was a double wedding on the morrow.

"But she had no wedding dress prepared!" says one.

Is not this a time when mantua was all the lovely bride better wished, and that she had always ready. A wreath of white rose-buds encircling her head, completed her bridal attire. Brides were no richer decoration. Spotless white, adorned with the purest flowers that ever bloomed, were appropriate for youth and innocence like theirs!

Miss Hinie was the same fair, youthful Rosey, and a stranger might have mistaken her for one of the brides or the bridesmaid—but no love-light beamed in her large, dark, melancholy eyes. She would gladly have absented herself from a scene in which her delight had to be a hypocrisy, but she believed it her duty to be present, and when she congratulated the wedded pair, she tried to smile, though her words was as cold as a moonbeam on snow.

Hinie's part, in accord with those at the sight of that faint, cold smile. She thought of Clinton, as he had first appeared among them, splendidly beautiful; and then of Clinton, beguiling in chains, and doomed to long imprisonment, and then of Clinton, bending over his sister's wasted affections, betrayed confidence, and blasted hopes, and contrasting for with her own blissful destiny, she turned aside her head and wept.

"Weep not, Hinie," said Arthur, in a low voice, driving the cause of her emotion, and fixing on the retiring form of Minie his own glistening eyes; "for now you are one, you but one pay yet rep to Jay. Here is a mighty struggle, and a mighty victory, and a mighty train of exacting elements. Her mind has grasped the sublime truths of religion, and when once her understanding receives, it will kindle with the fire of martyrdom. I have studied her deeply, intensely, and, in many respects, she is a child. Her love and most tenderly, though she is now leading through cold and troubled waters, her heart will not be the green margin of the purchased land."

And this prophecy was indeed fulfilled. Minie and Arthur became gentle, amiable and loving, like Helen, for as Arthur had justly said, her character was composed of strong and varying elements,—but after a long and agonizing strife, she did become a zealous and devoted Christian. Her husband's love, and the love of the two sisters, and became the guest of Mrs. Glennon, and the sweet Rachel, whose spirit had prepared her from the hallowed shades, which she had never quitted since her husband's death, for the new joy surpassing what she had known.

A very handsome new house, built in the cottage style, had been lately erected in the vicinity of Mr. Glennon's, under the superintendence of the young architect, Arthur Hazleton, and he was shortly to be married to Helen Glennon. Every one thought it was time for him to be settled in life, and that Helen would be a most delightful companion for him. Thus, however, was the child rejected, the kind and affectionate relative, and Arthur Hazleton the idol of the hour.

Helen had never made Hinie a formal declaration of love. He had never asked her in so many words, "Will you be my wife?" but his manner, his looks, and gradually as the morning twilight brightens into the fervor and glory of noon, had revealed the secret of his heart, and of friendship deepened into the warmth and devotion of perfect love. Helen could look back upon every particular scene, where the character of the friend was merged into that of the lover. She had never remembered when Arthur was interred, yet had any one asked her how and when she first received it, and noted the moment of gay mirths, which gratitude and affection have awaited to her memory. Instead of that silent, mighty bond, which, like the tendril of the vine, began to unite, in the kingdom of their hearts, till it seemed as if her individual existence could not exist, but in connection with his personal, and almost unconscious, was the result of a long and tender intercourse, and of which sorrow only could separate, as the following scene will show.

The evening before the wedding-day of Arthur and Helen, Mr. Hazleton was walking alone in the garden, gathering flowers and evergreens for bridal garlands for the morrow, when Helen approached her, hand in hand with her blind child.

"Mr. Hazleton," said he with trembling eagerness, "will you give me your daughter, and let me believe the morrow by a double wedding?"

"What, Alice, my poor blind Alice?" exclaimed Mr. Hazleton, dropping in astonishment the flowers she had gathered. "You cannot mean what you say,—and her misfortune should make her nearest dear heavy."

"I do mean it. I have long and ardently wished it. The close intimacy of my unfortunate has till now denied my lips, but I cannot keep silence longer. My affection has grown too strong for the restraints imposed upon it. Give me your daughter, dearer to me for her blindness, more precious for her helplessness, and I will guard her as the richest treasure ever bestowed on man."

Mr. Hazleton was greatly agitated. She had always looked on Alice as excluded by her misfortune from the usual destiny of her sex, as consecrated from her birth for a vestal's lot. She had never thought of her being wooed as a wife, and she repelled the idea as something unwellingness.

"Impossible, Louis," she answered. "You know not what you ask. My Alice is not mine, by her Maker's will, from the sympathies of love. I have disciplined her for a life of loneliness. She looks forward to no other. She has not, I pray thee, the holy simplicity of her feelings, by inspiring hopes which never can be realized."

"Speak, Alice," cried Louis, "and tell your mother all! you just now said to me. Let me be justified in her eyes."

Alice lifted her downcast, blushing face, while the tears rolled gently from her beautiful, slightless eyes.

"Mother, dear mother, forgive me if I have done wrong, but I cannot help my heart's throbbing more quickly at the color of his footsteps or the music of his voice. And when he asked me to be his wife and be ever with him, I could not help feeling that it would make me the happiest of human beings. Oh, mother, you cannot know how kind, how good, how tender he has been to me. The world never looks dark when he is near."

Alice bowed her head on the shoulder of Louis, while her fair ringlets swept in shining wreaths over her face.

"This is an unexpected!" cried Mrs. Hazleton. "I must speak with your parents."

"I come with their full consent and approbation. Alice will take the place of Helen in the household, and prevent the aching void that would be left."

"Alas! what can Alice do?"

"I can love him and pray for him, mother, live to bless him, and die, too, for his sake. If God requires such a sacrifice."

"Is not there a heavenly mission?" cried Louis

Foreign Letter.

SKETCHES OF TRAVEL.

[illegible]

[illegible] harbor, being a depth of eight or ten [illegible] and being protected by the guns of Fort [illegible] of North Holland. It is encased on all sides by dykes, and the various canals of the city are [illegible] with water, and are from 12 to 20 feet in depth. The canals therefore have a depth of only eight or nine feet, and as the warehouses are generally up to them, the draught of water must [illegible] and therefore no large vessels can enter the city. The entrance to the harbor through the Zuyder Zee is very narrow and dangerous. To avoid it, the great North Holland Canal has been projected, leading from directly opposite Amsterdam to the North Sea. Even for Holland, the land of canals, this was a bold work. It is fifty miles long, one hundred and twenty feet wide at the top, thirty-one feet at the bottom, and the depth of water is to be [illegible] to thirty-six feet. The immense piles that [illegible] the sea, which, at its mean height, is [illegible] above the level of the land, and in the worst [illegible] probably the highest in the world. They are [illegible] upon piles sunk to the depth of forty feet. The greatest difficulty was to form the sea-wall so as to resist the fury of the waves. They stretch all along the coast, forming a broad highway, from which on one side you look out upon the sea, a few feet below you, and on the other upon the land which spreads out in unmitigated flatness many feet below you and below the sea, but sunk from intervening embankments behind. The dykes are here are perhaps sixty or seventy feet wide; on the land side descending very abruptly, on the sea side sloping more gradually. On the side [illegible] they are faced with large [illegible] stones brought from Norway and Sweden.

The most favorite feature of the landscape, as you look down upon it from the dyke, is the great number of large villages in sight, their tall spires rising up all round you. Nor are [illegible] farm-houses wanting, their low, airy and [illegible] adding a charm that landscape is [illegible] to the inhabitants of the [illegible] villages. Whenever one goes through Northern Germany, he finds the houses all clustered in villages, whose names never [illegible] vanishing, until old [illegible] rags are your compensation for the dreary [illegible] travelled, without the sign of the habitation of man.

These Dutch villages are very peculiar. The houses are generally not more than one and a half or two stories high, and are uniformly painted either white or some delicate color or drab, rather absent the window frames. Rarely more than a village, and something less than a city in America, about eight miles from Amsterdam. At both extremities it has eleven canals or [illegible] passages of which I have spoken; and in the middle it is beaten quite a number of very interesting houses and stores. It is the place where the beautiful [illegible] of the high-bred, and dubbed a little in ship-building [illegible] Henry Foster the Great worked at his trade as ship-carpenter, and the house in which he lived is still preserved as a town curiosity. It is a very humble looking affair of only two rooms, and in kept like other perishable [illegible] with never, a house within a house. Holland built the same for the sake, to protect from the action of the weather. A far more striking object of interest is the [illegible] of wind-mills which is to be found in the neighborhood of the town. Within a circle of three quarters of a mile in diameter, more than four hundred of these odd-looking structures may be seen, actively engaged in sawing timber.

In the mall of a few miles from Amsterdam, I saw nine windmills in the appearance of the people, that I would by travelling for a hundred miles in America. The dress of the women in Holland is peculiar, but not deficient of a neat-regular shape. It looks like one of the scale-pans of a peasant balance, such as you see in the shops of the grocers of Philadelphia, and the head-dress it protrudes a very full crimped cap, completely [illegible] the head. The rest of the costume is not unlike that which I have already described, with the difference which generally [illegible] a short petticoat, and a coarse [illegible] to the pipe." The streets are narrow, and irregularly-built stone and brick. They are paved with bricks in the middle, and the sideways are partly bricks of various colors, arranged as a rude mosaic, and partly shells, obtained with brick. The little pieces of ground before the houses are paved in a similar manner.

Most of the houses are painted green, but some in which an effort is made at display, shine with red and blue and green, without much regard to artistic propriety. They all seem as if the painter had just left them; and I am told that some of the inhabitants keep a painter in the house constantly. I stepped into one of these cottages a few days since, having seen that a card house than a home for flesh and blood, neat and quiet, all bustle or [illegible] and had never formed an acquaintance. I felt a reproach at my intrusion, and was about to walk into even the vestibule of such a temple, when the woman seemed the scene for there me four hours' work. The parlors of this village are closed except once a week, when the front windows are thrown open, a servant goes in and carefully dusts and cleans everything, the windows are then carefully closed and the room shut until her next weekly appearance. The front door is opened, upon two occasions only, to receive a newly-wedded pair, and to allow the exit of a corpse.

The dustee in this part of Holland are said to be equally remarkable exhibitions of the neatness. As I walked along the road I noticed the cables in a rather unpleasant proximity to the dwelling-house former would be [illegible] or, at the side, separated only by a partition, and always under the same roof. I thought that the Dutch dairymen and women carried their love of the sweet breath of the kine a little too far. I therefore made one of these cabins, and I found it far cleaner than I had expected to find it. The floor was of brick, kept perfectly clean, and behind the animals was a trough, through which ran a stream of water. Some of the decorations in the cleaning establishment were very ridiculous, but a description would hardly prove edifying.

My route from Amsterdam to Bremen lay through the provinces of Holland, which extend from the Zuyder Zee to the Ems. As no part of the aspect of the country was concerned, I had enjoyed little, interesting and found less. All of it has the feature of a prairie without its luxuriance, much of the sterility of an Irish [illegible], without its beauty, and some of the dullness of a factory and barren without its [illegible] and need fuss. A few hours' ride gives you a great deal of country to see, and you wish to leave it never to return.

My personal misfortune in visiting this portion to see the pauper establishments which have been organized in this part of Holland, and which form one of the largest and most splendid charitable enterprises of the kingdom and of this generation. In the year 1847, a number of gentlemen, at the head of whom was a General Van den Bosch, a man who had amassed a fortune in the East Indies, induced by the poverty into which many, previously in good circumstances, had fallen during that and the preceding year, formed a society for improving the condition of the poor, and for reclaiming some of the waste land in this region. Subscriptions to the amount of thirty thousand dollars were raised, and a commencement made by purchasing one thousand acres of land, improperly by building a few houses. The next year a colony of paupers was settled upon it; and as the plan proved pretty well, an increase of the extent of land was purchased, and the colony enlarged. The amount raised by subscription having been exhausted, further additions were made from the government, further grants of land, which, by the labor of the colonists, were rendered productive. The number of inhabitants has increased to [illegible] and the colony is now [illegible]

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1853.

General News.

A VISIT TO THE KING OF THE MOSQUITOES.

[The following interesting sketch is from the *New Orleans Delta*. It seems that the King of the Mosquitoes is not a negro, but a veritable Indian.]

Blewfields, the residence of the Mosquito King, is between sixty and seventy miles from San Juan, following the coast line, in a northeasterly direction. You enter the Blewfields river, crossing the bar with about eight feet water. Ascending about six miles, you arrive at a beautiful little bay, formed, as it were, by a widening of the river, and called Blewfields Lagoon, on the left bank of which is situated the little town of Blewfields. The location is truly charming, overlooking, from a high bluff, the lagoon, dotted with little islands, inhabited by Indian fishermen. Turning eastwardly, you behold the horizon's verge dipping into the Carribean Sea; southwardly, the great forest of unknown trees, of almost fabulous size and beauty; westwardly, the meandering course of the Blewfields river, brightly sparkling in the sun, as it smoothly flows down from the mountains. I judge the lagoon to be about six miles wide, calm, clear, beautiful.

The inhabitants are chiefly Mosquito Indians, speaking their own language and English—the latter with the strong Jamaica twang, *haspirating* in true Cockney style. They number about 500, and are peaceable and honest among themselves, as also among strangers abroad. I have had occasion to deal with them often, and have always found them faithful and industrious.

The Rev. Mr. F., a Moravian minister, lives in Blewfields, and gives them the benefit of the gospel every Sunday, to which they seem well inclined. They also have a school, and the present generation of young Mosquitos are all familiar with the mysteries of A B C.

The inhabitants of this town are industrious. They cultivate the arrow root, pimento and other plants, have good gardens, abundance of delicious fruit, poultry and cattle; and, all in all, lead a very quiet and happy life.

There is fine game in this country, and the Indians are very expert in the use of the bow and arrow, which they consider more effective than the gun. The "warry," a species of wild hog, is the favorite game. This sport requires courage and skill, for the warry is seldom found alone, they are generally in bodies of fifteen to thirty, and are very dangerous—at least I thought they seemed so "to a man up a tree." He always rushes towards the noise of the gun, sounds the alarm, and the whole gang, growling and snapping their teeth, make to the rescue. Nothing will save you then but a tree, therefore, says the old bow and arrow hunter, "you shoot, big noise—me shoot, warry no hear."

The Indians, on the rivers in the interior, cut mahogany trees, out of which they make beautiful boats, somewhat like our Indian canoes, which they term Dorrys. It is astonishing to what perfection they have arrived in this boat building. I saw one fifty feet long and eight feet beam, dug out of a solid mahogany tree. In dorrys these Indians will fearlessly put to sea, going to Corn Island, sixty miles from the main land, and coasting from Cape Gracias a Dias to San Juan. The Indians along the Mosquito coast live mostly by fishing and trading in turtle shell. Some of them find employment at San Juan.

The King lives in a very comfortable and commodious building, having a broad piazza on all sides, and commanding a fine view of the lagoon, sea, and surrounding country. [illegible]

FROM CALIFORNIA.—A San Francisco paper says:—

Our citizens, have recently been feasting themselves on fresh halibut, brought from Sitka, in the Russian settlements, [illegible] fish weighed 160 pounds. The [illegible] respect like those found in N[illegible] It sells here for about 20a25c. [illegible] a rarity, commands now [illegible] salmon, which latter article is [illegible] abundant, and our fishermen are pickling and smoking them [illegible] Their size is large, [illegible] those of the Eastern States.

Our markets are most abundantly supplied with oranges and other tropical fruit, [illegible] here in cargoes from the Islands. Also apples from Chili, onions [illegible] Australia.

Probably one of the best articles to ship to California is bituminous coal [illegible] We shall doubtless [illegible] ruling here again before many [illegible] passed. It is now worth $30 per ton.

Anthracite coal has advanced considerably, and is now selling by the [illegible] per ton.

A FORTUNATE MINER.—[illegible]

LEGISLATURE.—The California [Legislature] had adjourned, after a session of [illegible] months. The bill providing for [the Ma]rine Hospital at San Francisco, [the Asy]lum at Stockton, and the Water [Lot Bill] [illegible] Reach, have finally passed. [illegible] [indefi]nitely postponed the Benicia [Female] Seminary Bill.

THE CROPS.—The recent [illegible] the Republican, have had a [illegible] upon the crops. The yield of [illegible] will be enormous, ranging from [illegible] bushels to the acre. Vegetation [is extraordi]narily luxuriant, the most experienced saying that they never before [illegible] would compare with it. [illegible] one hundred grains to the ear, [illegible] currence. [illegible]

[illegible]

NEWS ITEMS.

[illegible]

POLITICAL NEWS.

[illegible]

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

[illegible]

CATTLE MARKET.

[illegible]

A GOOD COMPANION.

[illegible]

ALMANAC.

[illegible]

BOWEL COMPLAINTS

[illegible]

A TRULY WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

[illegible]

THE STOCK MARKET.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY CHARLES CAMBLOS, STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER.

[illegible]

NEW YORK MARKETS, JUNE 29.

[illegible]

Marriages.

[illegible]

Deaths.

[illegible]

Bank Note List.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY I. CRAVEN & CO., BROKERS,

[illegible]

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[illegible]

POSTMASTERS!

(Original Manuscript furnished to Saturday Post, Philadelphia.)

E. S. ZEVELY, P. M., Pleasant Grove, Allegheny co., Maryland, the original Wood Stamp maker in the U. S., who has the patronage and approval of the P. O. Dept., and who sends P. O. Stamps by mail, FREE, warns all Postmasters to beware of envious imitators, who, by plausible assertions and attacks upon others, strive to build up themselves. E. S. Z. furnishes as much, and as many, and as good for a dollar as anybody else can or will do. Has no agents nor any connection with any other person. No authorized advertisement [illegible] [illegible] and such other notices as appear in "Our Paper and Monthly Bulletin," published by him at Pleasant Grove, the July number of which will contain full particulars. June, 1853.

N. B. Any such editors who have copied a former and now unauthorized advertisement of his, and not yet been paid, who choose to give this advertisement one conspicuous insertion, and forward a marked copy of paper containing it to Pleasant Grove, can now be promptly paid according to the original note appended to that advertisement. It

ROOT'S DAGUERREOTYPES AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.—The most enduring mementos of the Great Exhibition of this summer, will be the thousands of beautiful DAGUERREOTYPES taken in ROOT'S magnificent style, and scattered by visitors all over the world. ROOT'S process is perfect, and his work unrivalled, as SIXTEEN FIRST PREMIUMS, GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS, from the first institutions of the country attest. Pictures taken in any weather, rain or shine. Rooms very easy of access. Portraits, Miniatures, &c., copied. The Exquisite Crayon taken only by Root. Gallery of rare Pictures open to all, and always free, at No. 140 CHESNUT STREET, where TALBOTYPES, CRYSTOLOTYPES, STEREOSCOPIC DAGUERREOTYPES, and several other beautiful styles, can be examined and obtained at short notice.

☞ OBSERVE the No., 140.

INSTRUCTIONS given in the art. INSTRUMENTS for sale. jy2-3m

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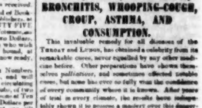

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

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SATURDAY
EVENING POST.

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA:
SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1853.

ALL THE CONTENTS OF THE POST ARE SET UP EXPRESSLY FOR IT, AND IT ALONE. IT IS NOT A MERE REPRINT OF A DAILY PAPER.

TERMS, &c.

The terms of the POST are $2, if paid in advance—$3, if not paid in advance. For $5 in advance, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms to Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and in the country to one Post Office:

4 Copies,	- - -	$5 00 Per Annum.
8 " (and one to Agent, or the getter up of the Club,)	$10 00	"
13 " (and one to Agent, or the getter up of the Club,)	$15 00	"
20 " (and one to Agent, or the getter up of the Club,)	$20 00	"

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club, end at one and the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The Money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured, if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents, out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their papers changed, will please give the name of the Post Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust our old friends the Post Masters, will exert themselves and get up large Clubs for the Mammoth Post; or if they do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, that they will show our Prospectus to some other influential and responsible person who will be willing to do so.

GRACE GREENWOOD'S LETTERS.—Another of these sprightly and interesting epistles in our next.

OUR NOVELETS.

In the present paper, we conclude Mrs. Lee Hentz's beautiful novelet, which we think will be greatly liked by our readers. It is a charming story, with an excellent moral tendency. Mr. Hart, of this city, issues it immediately in book form—see advertisement.

Next week, we design commencing Mrs. Gage's story—

A STRAY PATCH FROM AUNT HANNAH'S QUILT,

which will not occupy probably more than two numbers.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Gage's story, we expect—in a week or two at farthest—to be able to commence the promised novelet by Mrs. Southworth,

THE LOST HEIRESS;
A STORY OF HOWLET HALL.

As this novelet will be—judging of the future by the past—a tolerably long one, we shall print an extra number of copies of the papers containing the opening chapters, in order to furnish back numbers to such new subscribers as may desire them.

In addition to the above attractions, we shall continue the admirable series of

LETTERS FROM EUROPE,

by GRACE GREENWOOD; and the interesting "Sketches of Travel," by C. G.

Of course, the usual Miscellany of the paper, in the shape of selected stories, sketches and essays from the English magazines, engravings, general and political news, &c., shall not be neglected.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

It has been announced in Parliament by the British Government, that France and England were determined to support the Sultan against the exorbitant demands of Russia. We further have advices from Constantinople, that the Porte had received formal assurances from the French and English Ambassadors, to the same effect. However pleasing these assurances may be to the Turk, he is acting like a wise man in not placing too much dependence upon the promised aid of others, but in continuing the most active preparations for his own defence. In fact, the energy shown by the Porte at this crisis, and the manner in which the people respond to its appeal, seem to indicate that the Turkish Empire is not so near its dissolution as some philosophers have imagined. We hear of an army of 400,000 men, well disciplined and fully equipped, and burning with the old Moslem fire against the invading *Christians*—so called. And we are free to say—although doubtless such expressions must be very painful to certain admirers of the Emperor Nicholas in this country—that we hope, if war should ensue, the Moslem, with their "Allah, Allah hu," will have the best of it.

One good, however, will result from these fillibustering attempts of Nicholas—the more complete freedom of action of the clergy and laity belonging to the Christian, and other non-Mahometan sects in Turkey. The Sultan is about issuing some firmans upon the subject; one object probably being to detach the Turkish members of the Greek Church from the support of Nicholas, and the other to compensate France and England for their opportune support.

That Russia will proceed to extremities against the combined Powers is scarcely probable; but, on the other hand, we see not how she can retreat from the position she has assumed without disgrace. Some have suggested that she will attempt to possess herself of the Turkish provinces, (Moldavia and Wallachia) lying North of the Danube—between that river and the Pruth, which latter is the boundary line of the two countries. One account says that Nicholas has given official notice that he will occupy these provinces, under the treaty endowing him with a Protectorate over them, for the preservation of order therein. Probably his agents will contrive to manufacture some kind of disturbance to give a pretext for such a movement.

If, however, he does this, and, construing it as a declaration of war, the allied fleets should enter the Baltic, and commence offensive operations, Nicholas may rue the day he ever unloosed his Cossacks. The Russian fleet in the Baltic would be no match for the forty sail of English and French vessels, mounting some 2,000 guns—and the Russian towns and costly naval establishments on the coast, would speedily be captured or destroyed. The Circassians too, might be incited to a new zeal, and the fruits of years of war in that country be lost in a moment. Perhaps the time has come for Providence to unveil before the eyes of men, the secret weakness of that Power which recently has been lording it over Central Europe—and which necessarily is weak, because it is cruel and despotic, and its people poor, ignorant, unenterprising, and grossly superstitious.

THE DIFFERENCE.—In Great Britain, last year, of those who travelled on railroads, only one in 127,000 was injured. In the State of New York, one in every 14,000 was injured. Showing about eight times as much injury to life and limb in New York as in Great Britain. And yet the British trains travel as fast, if not faster than ours. It may be, however, that those who travelled on the New York roads, travelled, on an average, a much greater distance—which, if so, would tend to equalize the risk.

ANOTHER SUBMARINE.—A telegraph line has been carried between England and Holland—from Orfordness, Suffolk, to Scheveningen. The distance, in a straight line, is 115 miles—but the telegraph cable is 130 miles in length, and weighs 300 pounds.

EGYPT.—Mr. Bryant writes that Egypt is incredibly rich in metallic ores, but that they cannot be worked for want of fuel. If so, the discovery of coal mines is all that is needed to restore the prosperity of the land of the Nile.

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1853.

General News.

A VISIT TO THE KING OF THE MOSQUITOES.

[The following interesting sketch is from the *New Orleans Delta*. It seems that the King of the Mosquitoes is not a negro, but a veritable Indian:]

Blewfields, the residence of the Mosquito King, is between sixty and seventy miles from San Juan, following the coast line, in a north-easterly direction. You enter the Blewfields river, crossing the bar with about eight feet water. Ascending about six miles, you arrive at a beautiful little bay, formed, as it were, by a widening of the river, and called Blewfields Lagoon, on the left bank of which is situated the little town of Blewfields. The location is truly charming, overlooking, from a high bluff, the lagoon, dotted with little islands, inhabited by Indian fishermen. Turning eastwardly, you behold the horizon's verge dipping into the Carribean Sea; southwardly, the great forest of unknown trees, of almost fabulous size and beauty; westwardly, the meandering course of the Blewfields river, brightly sparkling in the sun, as it smoothly flows down from the mountains. I judge the lagoon to be about six miles wide, calm, clear, beautiful.

The inhabitants are chiefly Mosquito Indians, speaking their own language and English—the latter with the strong Jamaica twang, *hasperating* in true Cockney style. They number about 500, and are peaceable and honest among themselves, as also among strangers abroad. I have had occasion to deal with them often, and have always found them faithful and industrious.

The Rev. Mr. P., a Moravian minister, lives at Blewfields, and gives them the benefit of the gospel every Sunday, to which they seem well inclined. They also have a school, and the present generation of young Mosquitos are all familiar with the mysteries of A B C.

The inhabitants of this town are industrious. They cultivate the arrow root, pimento and other plants, have good gardens, abundance of delicious fruit, poultry and cattle; and, all in all, lead a very quiet and happy life.

There is fine game in this country, and the Indians are very expert in the use of the bow and arrow, which they consider more effective than the gun. The "warry," a species of wild hog, is the favorite game. This sport requires courage and skill, for the warry is seldom found alone, they are generally in bodies of fifteen to thirty, and are very dangerous—at least I thought they seemed so "to a man up a tree." He always rushes towards the noise of the gun, sounds the alarm, and the whole gang, growling and snapping their teeth, make to the rescue. Nothing will save you then but a tree, therefore, says the old bow and arrow hunter, "you shoot, big noise—me shoot, warry no hear."

The Indians, on the rivers in the interior, cut mahogany trees, out of which they make beautiful boats, somewhat like our Indian canoes, which they term Dorrys. It is astonishing to what perfection they have arrived in this boat building. I saw one fifty feet long and eight feet beam, dug out of a solid mahogany tree. In dorrys these Indians will fearlessly put to sea, going to Corn Island, sixty miles from the main land, and coasting from Cape Gracias a Dias to San Juan. The Indians along the Mosquito coast live mostly by fishing and trading in turtle shell. Some of them find employment at San Juan.

The King lives in a very comfortable and commodious building, having a broad piazza on all sides, and commanding a fine view of the lagoon, sea, and surrounding country. Americans, who are accustomed to hear of the Mosquito King, as "his woolly-headed, brecchless majesty," to whom

"——let but entire 1/6 his gun.
The more the feathers fly the more the fun."

would be agreeably surprised to meet him, and spend a short time with him at Blewfields. He is about nineteen years of age, of slight and graceful figure, pleasing countenance, small feet and remarkably delicate hands; his color, that of an Indian; his hair straight and black; in short, his *tout ensemble* is that of the pure-blooded Indian, *without the faintest touch of the negro.* He usually dresses plainly but neatly—white pants, black jacket or coat, and straw hat. At times he wears his uniform, which is also neat, and becomes him well. He has received a very fair education, and his manners with strangers are modest and reserved; but, on acquaintance, he proves lively, courteous and agreeable. He is very fond of dorry sailing, and manages one with great skill and daring; the higher the breeze the better he likes it—particularly if he happens to have a timid friend with him. He is an excellent swimmer, a bold rider, and very fond of horses. His greatest penchant, however, is for dorry sailing, and he always keeps a fine assortment of boats.

I do not think that the most intense American could avoid being, as I said before, agreeably surprised at meeting him; instead of a thick-lipped, woolly-headed Sambo—(such as one as Mrs. Stowe would term "Afric's son,")—a young Indian, possessing all the attributes of his race, and much of the modesty and manners of a gentleman. Much ridicule has been heaped upon him on account of the improper position given by England in regard to him and his people, of which the young King seems to trouble himself but little; but no one, in his company, would feel disposed to indulge the feeling, for surely there is nothing to ridicule. You see before you a young Indian, recognized by a tribe of at least two thousand five hundred as their King, receiving from them homage and tribute, and you naturally feel every disposition to show him respect. There is not the least awkwardness or embarrassment; you do not hesitate; your republicanism, or anti-Mosquito feelings do not choke you; you feel kindly, and you call him king. You think England's pretensions ridiculous—you are very uncompromising on that head; and yet you think the king is a very clever fellow, and that he really *is king* of his people. The king has been polite to you, attentive—in short, you've sported together; he knows you are an American ——. "King, do you ride to-day?" "King, there is a fine breeze—which of the dorrys to-day?" Take a gallop or a sail with him, and he will put you to your mettle.

THE IRON SHIP.—An iron ship, called the Evangeline, has arrived at New Orleans, from Liverpool. The Picayune says:

"Her entire hull, with the exception of the deck planking and some ceilings, is of iron. The ship timbers, as well as the sheathing, are entirely of iron. The knee timbers are all of iron, not thicker than one's thumb, and so narrow and graceful as to look more like ornaments than the solid substances they are to so immense a fabric. The lower deck has, in consequence, a vast increase of light and space, which is difficult to appreciate without seeing it. The main and foremasts also are of iron up to the cross-trees; the topmasts, &c., being wood. These masts are hollow, and so spacious that a man can pass up in the inside. They are used as ventilators for keeping the air below fresh and pure. The water tanks of the ship are also of iron, and are situated in the kelson. They are capable of holding three thousand gallons, and are divided into three separate air-tight compartments, each of which is communicated with by a separate pump. The whole arrangement is unique, and the economy of space for burden is very great."

The ship measures 1,000 tons, and cost $100,000.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA NEGRO LAW.—The Charleston Mercury of Saturday last says:—"We learn that the case of Reuben Roberts against Sheriff Yates, or rather of Great Britain against South Carolina, has come to a very lame and impotent conclusion.' Orders have been received through the British Minister that further proceedings in the case be discontinued, and that their Counsel be paid off and discharged. It is presumed that the British Government became convinced that, whatever might be the decision of the case before the Supreme Court, they could only gain a loss by it; and a greater loss in the event of winning the suit—inasmuch as it would most certainly have been followed, not by the abrogation of the law of South Carolina, but that of the Reciprocity treaty, on which the complaint was founded." The discontinuance of the suit was in pursuance of official instructions transmitted by Mr. Crampton, the British Envoy. The latter is said to have intimated at Washington, some time ago, that the Consul was proceeding without authority. The Charleston Courier, in view of the withdrawal of the appeal, advocates the abolition of the law, and the substitution of a new for the present practice.

THE WORMS.—From all quarters we hear of the ravages of the insect creation. The canker worms have just left this section. In Maine, whole armies of black caterpillars are eating the forests. In Hartford, a yellowish-green caterpillar is stripping the maples of their foliage—some look as bare as in spring. The Hessian fly is said to be committing great ravages in the wheat fields of Virginia. The fly is supposed to have been brought from Germany in straw employed in the debarkation of Howe's troops, on Long Island, in 1776. The insect has gradually spread in various directions, at the rate of twenty or thirty miles a year, and the wheat of the entire region east of the Alleghanies is now more or less affected with the worm, as well as in large portions of the States bordering on the Ohio and Mississippi, and on the great lakes.—*Boston Journal.*

MR. WEBSTER'S MEMORY.—The New York Express says a delicate compliment has been paid to the accomplished lady of the deceased statesman, by some of his friends in that city. Wishing to testify their respect for Mr. Webster's memory, and their regard for Mrs. Webster, who is a New York lady, they subscribed the sum of *twenty-five thousand dollars* as a present. They have tendered their liberal offering in the form of an elegant residence, handsomely furnished, or as an investment, subject to her sole control and for her sole benefit.—*Boston Journal.*

LOST CHILD FOUND.—About five years ago, a male child of Richard Welsh, of Woodward township, Clinton Co., N. Y., was lost, and the impression became general that he had strayed away, and been drowned. It appears that he was stolen, and carried away to Tioga Co. by an insane woman, where he was taken from her by legal process, and placed in the charge of a very respectable family, in which he has remained ever since. The boy was about three years old when stolen.

NOT SATISFIED.—The friends of "Nina," the favorite Southern mare, who was recently beaten by "Red Eye," the Virginia nag, have offered to run another race against the latter, for either $5,000 or $10,000 a side.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—A San Francisco paper says:—

Our citizens have recently been feasting themselves on fresh halibut, brought from Sitka, in the Russian settlements, packed in ice. One fish weighed 160 pounds. The quality in every respect like those found in New York markets. It sells here for about 20a25c. per lb., and being a rarity, commands now double the price of salmon, which latter article is at present superabundant, and our fishermen are all engaged in pickling and smoking them daily by the thousand. Their size is large, and fully equal to those of the Eastern States.

Our markets are most abundantly supplied with oranges and other tropical fruits, brought here in cargoes from the Islands of the sea. Also apples from Chili, onions and potatoes from Australia.

Probably one of the best articles at present to ship to California is bituminous coal, for steamers' use. We shall doubtless see high figures ruling here again before many months have passed. It is now worth $30 per ton.

Anthracite coal has advanced $6 per ton recently, and is now selling by the cargo at $18 per ton.

A FORTUNATE MINER.—A miner, who has been at work in the North, deposited at a banking house in this city yesterday, $30 000 in gold dust, the proceeds of the labor of himself and son, during the past ten or twelve months, from a claim for which $1,200 was paid. The fortunate owner of this snug little fortune has been in the State only thirteen months. He leaves his son still at work in the claim, with a fair prospect of continued good fortune.

LEGISLATURE.—The California Legislature had adjourned, after a session of about five months. The bill providing for the State Marine Hospital at San Francisco, the Insane Asylum at Stockton, and the Water Lot Bill of Mr. Roach, have finally passed. The House indefinitely postponed the Benicia Branch Female Seminary Bill.

THE CROPS.—The recent gentle rains, says the Republican, have had a most salutary effect upon the crops. The yield of grain this year will be enormous, ranging from fifty to sixty bushels to the acre. Vegetation is extraordinarily luxuriant, the most experienced farmers saying that they never before saw any that would compare with it. One gentleman says one hundred grains to the ear, is a common occurrence. A large breadth of wheat was sown on the Stanislaus bottoms—a favorable augury for the future.

ROW AMONG THE CHINAMEN.—The Marysville Herald learns from Mr. Lusk, of Adams & Co.'s Express, just in from Briggsville, in Shasta County, that, on Wednesday last, the Americans at that place proceeded to drive the Chinamen from their claims, destroying all their rockers and mining implements, and taking possession of their diggings On the following day, M. Cossat, the Sheriff of Shasta County, appeared on the ground and reinstated the Chinamen in their claims, and when our informant left everything was peace and quiet. The Chinamen had paid their license, according to law. The cause of the difficulty, we are informed, lay in the fact that the Chinamen have lately struck good diggings, and the Americans wished to deprive them of them. All honor to the Sheriff for his independence in doing his duty.

THE WOUNDED IN THE SANTA BARBARA AFFRAY.—John Dunn, one of those wounded in the Santa Barbara affray, will recover, the ball passing through the right breast, slightly fracturing the shoulder-blade. The Californian who stabbed Sheriff Twist, and was afterwards shot by him, was named Leyra. He has since died of his wound. The Sheriff will probably recover.

FROM COLOMA.—We glean the following from the Miner's Advocate of Saturday:

A party working at Mamoluke Hill, took out in two days last week, 306 ounces of gold. Another party in an afternoon took out 294.

Pasturage in the mountains is finer than at any time since the discovery of gold. The hills are covered with rich clover and wild pea vines, and the yield of nutritious grass is extraordinary. The rains will have the effect of increasing the richness of the pasturage, in a manner hitherto unknown to our agriculturists. In many places the Indians are feasting upon the large fields of clover, and relish it apparently as much as the many herds of stock.

Strawberries are cultivated with success by Mr. Easy, who has half an acre. They are large and delicious.

A gentleman at Salmon Falls, from one breeding sow, raised and sold hogs to the amount of $1,029 50, and has eighteen head left, whose value is estimated at $675. The fruitful head of the porker family originally cost $300.

The steamship Northern Light, from San Juan, with California dates to the 1st ult., being one week later than the previous advices, arrived at New York recently.

The steamship California left San Francisco on the 1st ult., with the mail, and *two million two hundred and eighty-three thousand dollars* in gold in her manifest.

When the Brother Jonathan sailed from San Francisco, it was rumored that a duel was on the tapis between Senator Gwin and J. W. McCorkle, of San Francisquito Creek, a member of Congress. The quarrel originated in some ill-natured newspaper remarks. The weapons were rifles. Distance thirty paces. The result was not known when the Brother Jonathan sailed.

Lola Montez appeared four times on the boards of the American. The houses were crowded.

The ship President sailed from San Francisco for Port Philip, with a full freight and about one hundred passengers. They were mostly people returning to Australia or citizens of other countries, with but a small number of Californians.

The mining accounts are favorable from all sections. On the South Yuba new diggings have been discovered, called Brandy Flat, where three men took out with a long tom on the 17th, $530, and next day $440. Other companies are averaging $20 per head. On True & Co.'s claim, a lump of pure gold weighing 20 ounces and 6 pennyweights was found. Other claims on the Gulch were paying good wages. A piece weighing 8 ounces was taken out of Yankee Hill last week. Several companies of four men each, were taking out from one to four pounds a day. At Murphy's Diggings, a man took out in one day $776, the next day 104 ounces, and on another day 37 ounces. Two good lumps, one weighing 74 ounces and the other 63 ounces, were taken out last week, a short distance from Columbia.

The ship Sacramento had arrived at San Francisco, from France, with a number of passengers, among whom were sixty-eight young ladies.

The mines are now intersected in every direction by lines of comfortable and substantial stages, which have almost done away with the old fashion of travelling from camp to camp on mule back.

PLACERVILLE.—The Herald furnishes us with the following news:

Our citizens have taken the initiatory steps towards the immediate construction of a capacious and permanent reservoir and acqueduct, for the introduction of water into our city, for the better protection of our property from fire, and the convenience of large numbers of our citizens, who may desire clear, soft water brought to any part of their shops or dwellings.

EXTRAORDINARY RIOT IN NEW YORK.—On Wednesday evening, says the New York Tribune, a terrible excitement was created in and about the drug-store and residence of Dr. George W. Wheeler, corner of Seventeenth Street and First Avenue, in consequence of some children discovering some portions of a human skeleton exposed in the cellar of the premises, where they were at play at the time:

The discovery was soon widely circulated, and in an incredibly short space of time a highly excited mob, numbering some three thousand strong, collected about the premises, armed with clubs, stones, axes, and other weapons, and commenced a terrible assault upon the house, thus compelling Mr. Wheeler and his family to flee for their lives. The mob then forced open the premises, which they completely gutted, breaking and mutilating every article of goods and furniture that came in their way. The drugs were scattered about the premises, and scarcely a bottle in the whole place escaped their hands. Capt. Whigam, of the Eighteenth Ward Police, on first hearing of the disturbance, repaired to the place with a large force of men, but before they arrived, the store and dwelling of Mr. Wheeler had been completely ransaked by the mob, who left nothing but the bare walls remaining. From what could be learned of the affair, it appeared that two medical students occupied apartments in an upper part of Mr. Wheeler's house, and it is supposed they had been dissecting a body for scientific purposes, and in disposing of the remains, were not sufficiently careful to take proper care of them; hence the discovery, as stated above. The students in question, who were in their room at the time of the discovery, were obliged to make a hasty retreat, in order to save their own heads. They, therefore, went voluntarily to the station house for protection, where they will remain till the matter shall be investigated by the Coroner, who was notified at a late hour last night. During the riot, which was not quelled til near midnight, one of the 18th Ward Police was severely injured by a blow on one of his legs He was conveyed to the police station and medical aid procured.

THE FISHERIES.—The Boston Transcript reiterates, from personal knowledge, a statement which has before been made, that some of our fishing vessels will this season go out armed and prepared to defend the rights secured to them by the fishery convention. There can be no doubt that many of the American fisherman were last year ordered off, and their voyages broken up, or their vessels captured, when they were not within three miles of the shore. This has aroused a deep feeling of indignation among the parties interested, and unless Government takes immediate measures to protect the fisheries and to preserve the peace, serious collisions may result.

MUSIC AS A BRANCH OF COMMERCE.—The Musical World and Times is informed that the music trade of this country, for 1852, amounted to twenty-seven millions of dollars. The same journal says:—"The pianoforte trade of this country amounted last year to upwards of twelve millions of dollars; and should it increase in as great a ratio for twenty years to come as it has for twenty years past, the pianoforte crop of the North will exceed the cotton crop of the South."

RATHER CLOSE.—The lightning struck a house, at Woburn, Mass., ran across the floor, tearing up and discoloring the boards, breaking all the glass in the skylight, *scorching the outside of a keg of powder*, and effecting other pranks, without hurting any person. The inmates had a lucky escape from two such enemies.

QUEER ARRANGEMENT.—The New York and Erie Railroad Company, according to the terms of their recent arrangement with the Central Railroad Company, virtually abandon one hundred and thirty miles of their road! They run to Buffalo instead of Dunkirk, and take their boats from the latter port.

NEWS ITEMS.

Miss Hannah Waltz, near Cambridge, Indiana, a very respectable young lady, subject to convulsions at intervals, was found dead, in her father's spring-house, on Sunday of last week. She had fallen with her face in shallow water, and doubtless, strangled to death.

Dr. Rivers, a well known physician of Providence, Rhode Island, advertises in the Journal of that city, that he is prepared to embalm the dead, so as to keep in a perfect state, for months, weeks or years. He says the process is simple—requires no exposure of the body, and is but very little expense; that it supersedes all necessity for the use of ice, &c.

MOWING MACHINES.—*Excitement Among the Farmers.*—An unusual excitement was produced week before last, among the farmers of Lower Makefield Township, Bucks County, by the introduction of a mowing machine. The word got abroad in the neighborhood that a trial of it was to be had at a certain time and place, and the farmers of the vicinity flocked in by dozens to witness the operation. The machine performed its work so admirably and rapidly, that all present yielded their hearty approval, and not a few resolved at once to procure similar machines.

The Chesnut Hill Railroad is to be extended so as to connect with the Philadelphia, Easton and Water Gap Railroad, thus bringing it within eight miles of the borough of Doylestown. The people of the latter are agitating the extension of the railroad to that borough.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN KENTUCKY.—Mrs. Marian Bunch and Miss Brown had an affray lately, near Bowling Green, Kentucky, which resulted in the death of the latter. A sister of Miss Brown also received several dangerous wounds.

A Sardinian Commissioner to the Crystal Palace Exhibition has arrived in New York. He represents Sardinia, Lombardy, and the Duchies. He will publish in an illustrated paper at Turin, a catalogue of all the goods on exhibition, particularly the American productions.

COLORED POPULATION IN CANADA.—A petition has been presented to the Canada Legislature from the Municipal Council of the County of Kent, representing that, by reason of the rapid increase of the colored population of said County, by immigration from the United States, many evils are resulting, and are likely to result to the said County, and praying for the adoption of certain measures with reference thereto.

BLOODHOUNDS FOR RAILROADS.—A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, in view of the obstructions lately put upon the Charleston Railroad, recommends the placing in some convenient spot near the track, bloodhounds, well trained to run men, and thinks that they would be an efficient protection.

A DECISION.—A member of the Indiana Legislature was, one day at dinner, asked by a wag, what, in his opinion, ought to be done with a man who would deliberately commit suicide for love. The law-giver looked puzzled, but soon gathered himself together, and replied—"I go in for making him pay fifty dollars to the State, and *marry the girl!*"

THE MORMONS.—The Aleck Scott brought up from New Orleans one hundred and thirty-five Mormons. They were chiefly from England, a healthy, clean, and tidy-looking people, en route for Salt Lake, under the charge of Elder Bolton, who for the last four years has been on a mission to France. They proceed immediately to Keokuk, and from thence to the city of Great Salt Lake.—*St. Louis Republican, 14th ult.*

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN A NEW PHASE.—The Greenfield Gazette states that on Wednesday of last week, the day of the Tunnel Convention at Greenfield, the ladies of Shelburne Falls made a grand effigy of Judge Warren, and, at about 9 o'clock in the evening, suspended it in the air, near the centre of the village, with polished boots and white kid gloves on, and burned it, in presence of quite a company, mostly ladies, after which all united in giving three hearty cheers for the Tunnel, and returned home.

AMERICAN MISSION IN THE PUNJAUB, INDIA.—A correspondent of an English paper gives an interesting account of the American Presbyterian Mission at Jullundar. The Missionaries have made about 26 converts. Their school is attended by about 120 boys, chiefly Musselmans. The English language is taught, but the school-books are chiefly Hindostanee. The natives are said to prefer the school, because the morals of the children are so strictly attended to. The Missionaries cultivate a farm of about two hundred acres, raising oats, Indian corn, &c.

A BIG ONE.—We read that some three or four years ago, an engine and one baggage car, going from Ostend, Belgium, actually leaped across a chasm of thirty feet, which was left by an open bridge; that the engineer was not aware that the draw was removed. We copy the statement and pronounce it a big one—the chasm, we mean. The story will take care of itself.

An emigrant to Australia says, in a letter to a friend, "There is a baronet's son only getting eight shillings per day as a porter; and I am sure one-half the draymen in Melbourne are gentlemen's sons. People here are not ashamed of hard, laborious work, as they would be in England. As long as they can get well paid for their labors, it little matters what they are. Some short time since, there was a Church of England minister selling coffee at the corner of one of our streets. Very many graduates from Oxford, etc., etc., might be found at the bars of public houses and in similar places."

FULL COFFERS.—The Sub-Treasury in New York, the Express says, is now fuller than it ever was before, running up to eight millions. Unless the Government makes a great sacrifice in buying up the national debt, the surplus revenue will run $20,000,000 when Congress reassembles.

CIVILIZATION IS SPREADING.—Helsingfors, the capital of Finland, at the north-western extremity of the Russian Empire, has now an "Exhibition of the Fine Arts." It consists of only fifty-two paintings, and nearly forty of them have been supplied by the young ladies of the town and neighborhood.

A WILL CASE.—A case was recently tried in Montgomery Co., Pa., in which Judge Smyser ruled that an attempt to sign a will—death occurring to prevent the signing—is sufficient to sustain the will. In this case the decedent had commenced his name by writing the letter P., when he sunk back exhausted, and died in ten minutes.

None of the Delaine factories in Rhode Island, it is said, have prospered.

Major Drake, of the Topographical Engineers, has been appointed to run the base line for the proposed Government canal between Pensacola and Apalachicola, Florida, vice Col. Graham, who is coming home an invalid.

POSTAGE ENVELOPES.—The stamped envelopes provided for by the recent law of Congress, and contracted for by the Post-Office Department, are ready for delivery, and, it is said, have been inspected and approved by the agent of the Postmaster General.

At Fairhaven, Vt., a few days since, as Mr. Cullen Hawkins was at work alone in his saw-mill, it appears that by accident, he was thrown upon the log just forward of the saw. Before he was discovered and the gate closed, the saw had taken two or three clips into his breast, tearing through into the cavity of the body. He breathed about an hour, but was entirely insensible. Intelligence of the event was sent to his cousin, Mrs. Adams, at Westhaven, when it was found that she had drowned herself.

They have a summary way of dealing with workmen's strikes in France. The authorities manage to arrest and incarcerate the ringleaders, and to disperse their followers with a caution. Six English brickmakers were thus imprisoned near Lineux, for leaving their work in consequence of more being required of them than was specified in their contract. They were released after having been confined twenty-four hours, with a severe lecture from the sub-prefect.

Bogus lists of passengers are said to be published by the officers and proprietors of some of the New York ocean steamers, on their arrival at that port, for the purpose of making a show of business. One of the leading New York papers complains of fraud, and states that it lately suppressed a very suspicious list of this kind.

NEGRO TROOPS.—The proposition to insert a clause in the new Constitution of Massachusetts, that "in all future enrollments of the militia, no distinction shall ever be made on account of race of color," was rejected in the Convention by a majority of 25—the votes standing 74 to 99.

In the Connecticut House of Representatives, on Wednesday week, the report of the Committee on African Colonization, recommending the passage of a resolution appropriating $1,000 to aid in the removal of colored persons to Africa, was rejected, and the resolution negatived.

FIVE CENTS TO BOSTON.—Last week, there was a brisk competition between the steamers Penobscot and Boston, and considerable excitement produced. Through tickets to Boston were offered as low as five cents, and one man tells us he was offered sixpence and a ticket to steam it to that city on the Boston. This is the day of cheap travelling, truly.—*Belfast Signal.*

THE WINE CROP OF THE UNITED STATES.—In 1840 the total wine crop of this country was only 124,000 gallons. In 1850, it was 221,249 gallons, being an increase of almost an hundred per cent. in 10 years. The amount imported last year was 6,160,000 gallons—an amount which our country will be able to supply for its own consumption in sixty years, even at the present rate of increase.

The "Seven Ages of Man," better known, perhaps, than any other portion of Shakespeare's multitudinous creations, is said not to be an original idea. The trustees of the British Museum have recently acquired a rare and curious impression from a wood block, representing the seven ages of man in a series of quaint figures, in the costume of the middle of the fifteenth century—one hundred years before the birth of Shakspeare.

The members of the Canadian Legislative Assembly and Council have given to the Sergeant Lawson a gold watch and family Bible, for his successful defence of Father Gavazzi, against the mob in Montreal.

WERE THEY FILLIBUSTERS?—NEW ORLEANS, June 22.—A despatch from the Balize, says that two suspicious-looking vessels armed to the teeth, went to sea to-day. Destination unknown.

THE NEW ORLEANS NEGRO AGITATORS.—NEW ORLEANS, June 23.—The white man Dyson and the slave Albert, charged with instigating the recently discovered plot in this city, have been held for trial before the District Court.

At the contemplated celebration of the Fourth of July at Springfield, Mass., it is said that a cavalcade of young ladies and gentlemen will be formed, dressed in old continental style, with cocked hats, broad flaps, tights, knee-buckles, silk stockings, short waists, powdered hair, pillions, &c.

The Corporation of Montreal have resolved to increase the police force of that city to the number of one hundred men, four sergeants, two sub-chiefs and one captain; the force to be accoutred with muskets and bayonets whenever necessary to preserve the public peace.

POLITICAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON RUMORS.—The Hunkers are taking heart, notwithstanding the Barnburning appointments. At a public reception on Saturday, the President was told by George G. Glazier, New York Hunker, that George W. Pomeroy, Appraiser at Large, was on the Buffalo Platform in 1848, and is still on it. President Pierce, with much emphasis, replied, that no friend of his Administration could stand on the Buffalo Platform. Pointing his finger towards quite a crowd of gentlemen waiting their turn, he said, loud enough for all to hear, "I will mark any appointee who attempts to stand on two platforms; Baltimore and Buffalo are antipodes." No arrangement has yet been made for Nicholson's permanent connection with the Union, but he is writing some of its articles at present.

VERY BAD, IF TRUE!—We see it stated that every one of the Judges of every one of the Territories has been removed for no cause assigned but his political preference, and their places have been supplied by Judges of the President's own way of thinking. The consequences of thus carrying politics into the Courts of Justice, cannot but be hurtful.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The New Hampshire Legislature recently decided, that it was inexpedient to legislate upon the subject of procuring the portraits of Daniel Webster and Levi Woodbury, to be placed in the Senate House.

NO USE FOR THEM.—The Chicago Democrat says that Eastern papers are circulating the following story:—

"A gentleman went to a physician, complaining of a severe headache. The M. D. told him he would have to take out his brains in order to relieve his head. After he had taken them out, our hero saw a friend passing by, and leaving his brains on the table, followed him. A short time after the physician saw him and inquired why he did not come after his brains? 'Oh!' said our friend, 'I do not need them now, for I've been elected to the Illinois Legislature!'"

GEORGIA.—Judge Johnson was nominated for Governor on the 5th ballot, not the 58th, as the Telegraph had it. The Savannah Republican opposes him on the singular ground of his alleged faith in "Spirit Rappings. He was a very determined anti-compromiser.

THE MISSION TO CHINA.—The acceptance by Mr. Walker of the China Mission has been officially announced, and a national ship has been ordered to carry him to Canton. He will take the route by England, Egypt, and the Red Sea to Bombay, at which place he will go on board the vessel provided for him. His departure will probably be delayed for two months

DIX CONVERTED.—The President insists that John A. Dix is a "National man." He told a distinguished Southern Democrat that he read his Inaugural in advance to Dix, who expressed sincere approval of every word.

GEORGIA WHIG CONVENTION.—The Whig State Convention of Georgia nominated ——Jenkins, for Governor, on the first ballot. The Convention was fully attended, harmonious and enthusiastic. Is this the Jenkins of whose importance so much was said in the secession times?

CONNECTICUT.—The bill abolishing capital punishment in this State, has passed the Senate. The House liquor license bill has also passed the Senate. It authorizes the cities, towns, &c., to license, if they choose.

OREGON AND FIFTY-FOUR FORTY.—The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says that a proposition will be made to purchase that portion of Oregon which, in 1844, was declared to be unquestionably ours, but was subsequently yielded to Great Britain.

MAINE LAW IN MICHIGAN.—The vote in Michigan, affirming the principles of the Main Law and directing its enforcement forthwith, is the most decisive of any yet cast on that question. Though the returns are yet confused and imperfect, there can be no doubt of a preponderance of at least *two to one* in favor of Prohibition, and it is likely to reach 25 000. We have advices from nearly every populous county in the State, and *not one* of them gives a majority against the law, while the county majorities in its favor usually range from 1,000 up to 2,500. There are few or none below 500 where the total poll reaches 2,500 votes And, contrary to the general anticipation, the contest was generally spirited and the poll a very large one for a Special Election in the farmers' most hurrying season.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE MAINE LAW.—The Temperance men seem to be hard at work, from the following statements:—

PENNSYLVANIA.—Arrangements are making for a thorough canvassing of the State, after the first of August, by John B. Gough, Hon. Neal Dow, of Maine, Gen. Carey, of Ohio, Rev. P. Coombe, of this city, and Mr. Jackson, the State agent, all of whom are expected to lecture in different parts of the State.

VIRGINIA.—The "Maine Law" is agitating the Old Dominion. At a recent election in the county of Augusta, a strong Whig county, which gave General Scott 600 majority, Democratic members were elected to the Legislature, because they were in favor of the Maine Law.

KENTUCKY.—The friends of prohibition in this State recently held a meeting, and adopted a platform, which distinctly takes the ground of political action for a prohibitory law.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The temperance men of this State are on the move, and the cause is represented to be going forward with more hope of success than ever before.

OHIO.—Thurlow Brown, editor of the Cayuga Chief, has left his wigwam, to have a month's talk with the friends of temperance, in this State. A State Convention is to be held at Columbus, on Wednesday, the 29th.

WISCONSIN.—A thorough organization, for political action, is going on throughout this State. In some of the recent town elections the temperance ticket prevailed.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS

Occur more frequently during the summer months than at any other period, because at this season the system being debilitated, digestion is not sufficiently active to dispose of the food before it becomes putrified, hence a peculiar acid is generated in the stomach, which is the cause of those horrid diseases called dysentery, cholera morbus, inflammation of the bowels, &c. *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills* are a natural remedy, and therefore a certain cure for bowel complaints; because they cleanse the stomach and bowels from those putrid humors which are the cause of the above distressing complaints.—Consequently, as they remove the *cause* of every form of disease, it is impossible for them to fail in making a perfect cure.

Beware of Counterfeits!—Country storekeepers would do well to exercise care in buying from pedlars. We understand that a man by the name of HIESTAND, and another by the name of SINES, are offering what purports to be Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. These persons are not authorized agents for this medicine, and the article offered cannot be guaranteed as genuine.

The genuine is for sale by agents in all parts of the United States.

Principal Office 169 RACE Street, Philadelphia.

A TRULY WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!!

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.—Its nutritious properties are very great; it purifies the blood and enriches the circulation, and tone and strength is given to the whole constitution; and for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Shortness of Breath, Disease or Palpitation of the Heart Spitting Blood, Tickling or Rising in the Throat, Pains in the Side or Breast, Nervous Debility, &c., there cannot be found a more certain remedy. This preparation has a world wide reputation, and deservedly so, for its cures in many cases are almost miraculous. Remember, the great original Wild Cherry preparation, and the only compound prepared by a regular physician, is manufactured under the immediate care of DR. SWAYNE, at his laboratory, No. 4 North SEVENTH Street, above Market, Philadelphia, and for sale by most dealers in Medicines every where.

THE STOCK MARKET.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY CHARLES CAMBLOS, STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER.

No. 26 South Third Street.

The following were the closing quotations for Stocks on Monday last. Market closing firm:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U S 6's '56	109	—	Southwark	68	70
" '62	114½	—	Kensington	68½	70
" '67	120½	121	P Township	34	35
" '68	120½	121	Girard	14½	14½
" 5s '53	101½	—	Western	72	73
" '65	106	—	Manf&Mechs	30½	31
July Interest off			Bk of Com	66	66½
Philada 6s	103½	104	Camden N J	56½	60
" 5s	97	97½	Germantown	66	—
" 6s Gas	106	106½	Tradsmn Bk Co	36½	—
County 5s	93	93½	Pitt'bg Bk	55½	56
Penna 6s	100	—	M & M Pitts	55	—
" 5s	97	97½	Exchange, Pitts	55	—
Kentucky 6s	106	—	Com, Cin	15	—
Tennessee 6s	94½	95	Louis, Ky	116	—
Illinois 6s	84½	—	Kentucky Bk	116½	117
Cincinnati 6s	101	—	Northern	116	—
Texas T Notes	45	48	Union, Tenn	97	100
" Bds 5s	65	70	Plant's, Tenn	97	100
Schuyl N 6s	83	83½	Vicksburg	16½	17
" Imt	53½	53½	Com, Natchez	—	—
Lehigh N 6s	99½	99½	N O Gas Bk	129	130
" 1st Loan	95	96	Schuyl Nav	26½	27
" Mort 6s	101½	—	" pref'd	35½	36½
C & D C'l 6s	98½	99	Lehigh Nav.	73½	74
C & Am R 6s	99	99½	C & Del Cal	148	148
BeaMdw R 6s	91	91½	Morris Cl	21½	21½
Susqueh C 6s	67½	68	Penn&Ohio Cl	—	30
Norrist'n R 6s	100	101	Union Cl	16½	17
Harris R 6s	100½	101	Cam&Am R	152	152½
Wil R 6s	94½	95	Penna R	49½	50
Read R 6s	90½	90½	BeaMdw R	38	38½
" Mort 6s	98	98½	Lykens Val R	15	—
U S Bk Notes	10	—	North Am Cl	16½	17
U S Bk Shares	4	4½	Susqueh Cl	15½	15½
N Amer Bk	157	157½	Norristown R	57½	58
Penna Bk	130	130½	Harrisburg R	51½	51½
Philadelphia	140	141	Wilmington R	36½	37
Far & Mec	73	73½	Reading R	46½	46½
Commercial	68½	—	Minehill R	71½	71½
N Liberty	55½	—	N Liberty Gas	23	25
Mechanics	32½	33	N W Mis Co	—	35

NEW YORK MARKETS, JUNE 25.

COTTON.—The market is dull and unsettled, with sales of only 350 bales.

FLOUR, &c.—The market for common descriptions of Flour is rather easier, with only a moderate demand for home consumption and export. Sales 9,200 bbls at $4 62½a4 75 for common to straight State; $4 50a4 68¾ for mixed to fancy Michigan and Indiana, and $4 56¼a4 75 for common to good Ohio. Canadian flour is firm, with sales of 700 bbls at $4 62½a4 75. Rye Flour is dull at $3 75 for fine, and Corn Meal is quiet at $2 94a3 for Jersey, and $3 25 for Brandywine.

GRAIN.—For wheat there is a good export demand, and the market is firm. Sales 28,300 bush. white Ohio and Michigan at $1 22a1 24; 8,200 mixed do. at $1 15; 2,500 red do. at $1 12; 2,700 red Western at $1 05; and 2,700 prime white Canadian at $1 21. Rye is a shade better, with sales of 1,200 bush. at 88½, delivered. Corn is in good demand at still better prices. Sales 31,000 bush. at 65½a69 for Southern yellow, 63a65 for good to prime Western mixed, 61a63 for mixed and white Southern, and 57a62½ for damaged and heated Southern and Western. Oats are selling at 34a40 for Canadian, 40a42 for Jersey, and 41a43 for State and Western.

PROVISIONS.—The Pork market is easier, with sales of 700 bbls at $15 50a15 56¼ for Mess and $12 75a12 87½ for Prime, and $17 for Clear. Beef is in fair request, with sales of 400 bbls at $18, and $10 for Country Mess; $11 75a12 75 for city and repacked Chicago, and $5a6 75 for Country and City Prime. Further sales of 150 bbls Beef Hams were made at $13a13 50. Cut Meats unchanged. Sales 180 pkgs at 6½a7c for shoulders and 8a9 for Hams. Lard steady; sales 500 bbls at 9½a10c, and 350 kegs at 9½a10c.

WHISKEY.—A fair demand, with sales of 600 bbls at 21½a22 for Western, and 23c for Prison, and 50 Drudge at 21c, time.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1853.

REMARKS.—Business has been very quiet during the past week, and the late foreign advices have had little or no effect upon prices. Bark is dull and not inquired after. Cotton is rather lower, but the demand has been limited. The Flour market has been exceedingly quiet, but holders are firm at the late improvement. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are not inquired after. Wheat is in demand, both for shipment and milling, and the late advance has been fully maintained. In Groceries the transactions have been limited, without change in prices. Provisions are exceedingly quiet. Rice is dull at our last quotations. In Seeds there is little or nothing doing. Tobacco is held firmly, but the demand has been limited.—Wool meets a fair inquiry at full rates. We hear of a number of complaints from the West in regard to the growing crops. In the northern part of this and Bucks county, the Wheat looks rather poorer than common for this time of the season—most of the fields have been somewhat injured by the ravages of the Hessian fly—some of the Wheat has been blown down, and, from the present appearance, there will not be more than two-thirds of an average crop. The Rye, what little was to be seen, is struck by the rust, and most probably much injured. The Oats look fine, probably as much so as it has for several years; it is nearly ready to shoot, and promises a fair crop. Potatoes are small, but look very thrifty. Corn is backward.

The Wheat harvest has commenced in Virginia, several fields between Richmond and Albemarle county having been cut last week. The Richmond Whig says, the prospect along the line of the Central road and up the Valley, as far as Rockbridge county, is most unpromising. The Indiana papers state that a very considerable failure of the Wheat crop, in many sections of that State, is anticipated, owing to the ravages of a species of bug. The crops in many parts of Illinois are cut short by the Hessian fly. The accounts from Wisconsin are favorable.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The supplies of Flour during the past week have again been small. The demand has been quite moderate both for export and city consumption, but the stock is gradually decreasing, and holders are firm at the advance noted at the close of last week. The sales for shipment comprise 8a9,000 bbls at $4,62½ per barrel for mixed and fair Western and Pennsylvania, recently ground, and $4,75 for fresh ground early in the week, including 500 bbls Wyoming at $5; extra at $4.75a5; 500 bbls Eagle Mills extra at $5,37½, and 2,000 bbls for July and August delivery sold at the latter rate. The sales for the supply of the city trade and bakers have been within the range of $4,62½a4,75 for common and extra brands, and $5,50a6 for fancy lots. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are dull. Small sales of the former at $3,75, and the latter at $2,94 per bbl.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Wheat have been small, and it has met an active inquiry; sales of 26a27,000 bushels prime Pennsylvania white at $1,20 per bushel, part in store, and red at $1,11a1,14. Rye is taken on arrival at 85c. Corn has been in limited request, and prices have receded 1a2c per bushel; sales of 15a16,000 bushels Southern and Pennsylvania yellow at 61a60 cts, afloat, closing at our lowest quotation, and 4 000 bushels white at 57c. Oats are dull; 3,000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 42a44 cts, and some Virginia at 35a37½c per bushel.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is but little inquired after, and the sales have been only in small lots at $16,25 per bbls for Mess; 150 bbls sour Mess and Prime sold on private terms. There is very little Prime offering. Bacon is very quiet, and prices of Sides and Shoulders are unchanged. Sales of Hams at 10½ a11c per lb, as in quality, which is an advance; Sides 8½ and Shoulders at 6a6½c per lb on time. In Green Meats nothing doing. Lard is held firmly at 10½c per lb in bbls, and 11c in kegs. Butter and Cheese are dull at our former quotations.

AMERICAN FABRICS.—There has been but a small business doing both among the jobbing and commission houses during the past week, and we have no change to notice in prices.

BARK.—Quercitron Bark is dull, owing to the unfavorable tenor of the late foreign advices. No 1 is held at $35 per ton. Sales of Spanish Oak at $16a 16,50, and Chesnut at $12a12,25 per cord.

BEESWAX.—There is very little offering, and good yellow commands 28a29c per lb, cash.

CANDLES.—Small sales of Sperm at 32a33c, and Adamantine at 21a23c per lb, on time.

COAL.—There is an active demand for shipment, and prices have an upward tendency. Cargo sales of Lehigh at $3 87½a4, and Schuylkill at $3,50a3,65 per ton for white ash, and $3,80a3,85 for red ash.—Sales of Allegheny Bituminous Coal at 18 cents per bushel. There is but little of the latter description arriving.

COFFEE.—The demand has been limited, but prices remain without change. Sales of 1,300 bags Rio and Laguayra at 9½a9¾c per lb, on time.

COPPER.—Is dull at our last quotations, and the sales have been only in small lots.

COTTON.—The market has been exceedingly quiet during the past week, and the late foreign advices have caused a concession of ½c. The sales amount to 800 bales at 9a11½c per lb on time for Upland, and 10a12½c for New Orleans.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports, Stocks, &c., of the Liverpool Cotton market, from January 1 to June 3d, 1853, and the corresponding period in 1852:

	All kinds. Bales.		American. Bales.
Imports, 1853	1,158,888		929,182
" 1852	1,062,612		937,817
Increase	96,276	Decrease	8,635
Stock, 1853	801,070		549,500
" 1852	532,180		413,660
Increase	268,890		135,840
Consumption, 1853	833,290		651,740
" 1852	870,140		693,390
Decrease	36,850		41,650

The following has been the movement in Cotton at all the shipping ports since the 1st of Sept. last, compared with the corresponding period of last year.

	1853.	1852.
The receipts at all the ports from 1st Sept. are (bales)	3,150,430	2,938,253
Exports	2,393,678	2,253,143
Shipments from Southern to Northern ports	876,152	840,961
Stock at all ports	303,434	201,773
Stock in New York	90,413	55,888

The stock in the interior towns, not included in the above statement of receipts, is also large, being 48 000 bales, as stated in the Shipping List. At the corresponding period of last year it was only 32,400 bales.

DRUGS AND DYES.—There has been but a small business doing, and prices of the leading articles remain without change.

FEATHERS.—There are but few offering. We quote Western at 47a50c per lb, with sales of 50 bales at the latter rate.

FISH.—The receipts of Mackerel have been small. There has been a steady inquiry for lots from store at $12,75a13,50 per bbl for small and large No 1, and $8,50 for large No 2. Sales of the latter were made from the wharf and to arrive at $8. There is nothing doing in Codfish or Herring.

FRUIT.—There is nothing doing except in a retail way, and very little stock of foreign here to operate in. A cargo of 4,400 boxes Palermo Oranges and Lemons has just arrived. Dried Apples and Peaches are dull.

GINSENG.—Is scarce, and no sales of either Crude or Clarified have been reported.

GUANO.—There is a steady demand for Peruvian and Patagonia at our former quotations.

HEMP.—No sales worthy of notice have transpired.

HIDES.—About 2,900 Laguayra and Porto Cabello have arrived, which were disposed of on terms not made public.

HOPS.—Are dull; small sales of first sort at 21a 22c per lb.

INDIGO.—Prices are firm, but the demand has been limited, and the only sales reported is a small lot of Bengal at $1,30 per lb, 6 mos.

IRON.—The market has been quiet, but prices are firm; small sales of Anthracite at $36, 35a34 per ton, 6 mos, for the three numbers. Scotch Pig sells in small lots at $33, 6 mos. Some sales were effected from the wharf on private terms. Prices are steady for all descriptions of Manufactured.

LEAD.—Is in limited request. About 100 tons soft English sold at 6¼c per lb, cash.

LEATHER.—The stock of both Spanish Sole and Slaughter Leather is extremely small, and prices have an upward tendency.

LUMBER.—There is an active business doing without change in prices. Sales of Laths at $2a2,12½ per M, the latter for Bangor. Spruce Joist at $16, and Yellow Pine Sap Boards at $14a15 per M feet.

There were shipped by the Lehigh during the week ending 16th inst.

	feet	1,965,369
Previously		14,427,199
Total this season		16,392,568

MOLASSES.—There has been more inquiry, and considerable sales are reported of Cuba at 21a22c, on time.

NAVAL STORES.—Sales of about 800 barrels Rosin at $1,50a1,60 per bbl for common, and $2,75 for Soap. In Tar and Pitch no change. Spirits of Turpentine is in limited request; small sales at 44a 46c per gallon, closing at the latter rate.

OILS.—Prices are steady for all kinds of Fish Oils, with moderate sales from store. Linseed Oil is dull; sales only in small lots at 62a64c. In Lard Oil no sales have been reported.

The following are the total imports of Sperm and Whale Oils into the United States for the week ending the 20th inst., and for the year thus far:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.
Total for the week	2,188	8,011
Previously	41,732	180,002
From Jan. 1 to date	43,920	188,013
Same date last year	37,652	70,394

PLASTER.—Is dull; two cargoes of Soft sold at $3 per ton, and a cargo to arrive at $3,12½.

RICE.—The demand has been limited; and the sales only in small lots at 4a4½c per lb, on time.

SALT.—An import of 5,900 sacks Liverpool ground has arrived, which was previously contracted for on terms not made public, and a cargo of 6,000 bushels Turks Island sold on secret terms.

SEEDS.—In Clover and Timothy there has been nothing doing. Flaxseed comes in slowly, and commands $1,30a1,35 per bushel.

SPICES.—No sales worthy of notice have transpired.

SPIRITS.—Brandy and Gin sell slowly at our former quotations. N. E. Rum is steady at 30c. Whiskey is held firmly, sales at 22½c in bbls, and 23c in hhds.

SUGAR.—The market has been exceedingly quiet during the past week, but prices are unchanged; sales of 600 hhds Cuba and Porto Rico, mostly for refining, within the range of 4¼a5c, and some white Brazil at 7c per lb, all on time.

TALLOW.—The demand has been limited at our former quotations.

TEAS.—There is a fair demand, and prices tend upward.

TOBACCO.—There has been a better feeling in the market for Leaf, and prices have advanced fully ½a1c per lb. Large sales of Kentucky and Mason county were made, part at 5½a8c per lb, and part on terms kept private. In Manufactured no change.

WINES.—The sales have been only in small lots without change in prices.

WOOL.—The market has been very quiet during the past week. Supplies of the new clip are beginning to come in more freely from the West, but prices are steadily maintained. Sales of 130,000 lbs at 40a 62½ per lb, 6 mos.

FREIGHTS.—To Liverpool are steady at 2s per bbl for Flour, and 7d per bushel for Grain. A barque was chartered for London at 3s 9d for Flour. Colliers are scarce and in demand. Charters have been made at $1,75a1,81¼ per ton to Boston; $1,45 to Rhode Island, and $1a1,05 to New York.—*Inquirer.*

CATTLE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—The offerings of Beef Cattle for the week were about 1,300 head. Beeves are selling from $8,00 to 10,00 per 100 lbs. Hogs—Sales limited, and prices slightly varying from last quotation. Cows—There were about 100 in market at prices ranging from $10 to 40. Sheep and Lambs—The former from $2,00 to 4,50, the latter from $1,50 to 3,00, according to quality.

A GOOD COMPARISON.

☞ The Rev. William Roulett, a well-known Methodist clergyman, residing at Naples, draws the following amusing but apt comparison, between Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge and a ferret:—

"A ferret, when placed at the entrance of a rat-hole, enters the aperture, travels along the passage, seizes upon the rat, exterminates his existence, and draws the animal's defunct carcass to the light. And in like manner have I found *Dr. M'Lane's American Vermifuge* to operate upon worms, those dreadful and dangerous tormentors of children. This remedy, like the ferret, enters the aperture of the mouth, travels down the gullet, hunts round the stomach, lays hold of the worms, shakes the life out of the reptiles, sweeps clean their den, and carries their carcasses clear out of the system. This, at least, has been the effect of the Vermifuge upon my children."

A neighbor of Mr. Roulett, Mr. John Briggs, adopts the simile of the reverend certifier, thus both giving their most unequivocal approval of this great specific, after having witnessed its operation upon their own children. Let others try it, and be satisfied The Vermifuge is to be had at all the principal Drug Stores in the United States.

ALMANAC.

July, 1853.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.		
					P	H M
2 Saturday,	4 37	7 23	11 11			
3 Sunday,	4 37	7 23	11 57			
4 Monday,	4 37	7 23	12 44			
5 Tuesday,	4 37	7 23	1 27			
6 Wedn'day,	4 38	7 22	2 10	New	6	3 45
7 Thursday,	4 38	7 22	2 53	First	13	3 [illegible]
8 Friday,	4 39	7 21	3 43	Full	20	8 47
9 Saturday,	4 39	7 21	4 33	Last	27	4 31

Marriages.

☞ Marriage notices must always be accompanied by a responsible name.

On the 23d of May, by the Rev. Mr. Roberts, Mr. JOHN HAY, of N. J. to Miss MATILDA BUCHANAN, of Philadelphia.

On the 26th of May, by the Rev. John Street, Mr. GEORGE L. KARN, to Miss SARAH E. KURTZ, daughter of Wm. Kurtz, Esq. of the Northern Liberties.

On the 16th ult. by Ald. Geo. Moore, CHARLES WELLS, of Pittsburg, Pa. to Miss CATHARINE KELLY, of Philadelphia.

On the 19th ult. by the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Mr. JOSEPH F. GEDNEY, to Miss SARAH E. GREENE, all of this city.

On the 21st ult. by the Rev. Geo. Chandler, Mr. RICHARD T. SYBOLD, to Miss CAROLINE BOOYE.

On the 16th ult. by Ald. Brazer, Mr. WILLIAM MOORE, to Miss MARY A. RICE, both of Philadelphia.

On the 22d ultimo, by the Rev. P. F. Mayer, Mr. JOHN W. READ, of the city of Baltimore, to ELIZABETH F. daughter of Jacob Loudenslager, of this city.

On the 6th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Burrows, Mr. WILLIAM T. CRAWFORD, to Miss SARAH A. ALCORNE, both of this city.

On the 14th ult. by Friends' Ceremony, in presence of Mayor Gilpin, RICHARD H. WEVILL, M. D. to REBECCA, daughter of Benj. Martin, all of Philadelphia.

On the 9th ultimo, by the Rev. Henry J. Morton, Dr. CHARLES CARTER, to ELLEN, daughter of Jas L. Newman.

On the 16th ultimo, by the Rev. Chas. D. Cooper, WILLIAM R. SHERBORNE, to Miss EMILY L. PHILLIPS, both of this city.

In Philadelphia, on the 11th ult. by Ald. Eneu, Mr. EDWARD ROCKSTROCK, of Easton, to Miss ANN E. GORGAS, daughter of Joseph S. Gorgas, of Reading, Pa.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. J. H. Smith, Jr. at Calvary Church, Mr. CHARLES H. THOMAS, to Miss KATE M. HAYS.

At St. Stephen's Church, on the 21st ult. by the Rev. Dr. Ducachet, CHARLES G. PALESKE, of Va. to MARY G. LEWIS, adopted daughter of Wharton Lewis, Esq. of Philadelphia.

On the 21st ult. by the Rev. Wm. Suddards, Mr. N. PARKER SHORTRIDGE, to ELIZABETH J. RUDDLETT.

Deaths.

☞ Notices of Deaths must always be accompanied by a responsible name.

At Dover, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, on the 9th ult. Mrs. MARTHA MASON, wife of Capt. Sheldon Johnson, aged 65 years.

On the 22d ult. DOUGLASS JONES, son of Richard and Elizabeth Cline, aged 8 months.

On the 23d ult. Mrs. MARY EARLE.

On the 20th ult. JOHN TOWNSEND, aged 62 years.

On the 21st ult. LETITIA BULLOCK, daughter of A. W. and S. S. Brooks, aged 21 months.

On the 22d ult. Rev. WILLIAM RUDDY, aged 70.

In Camden, N. J., THOMAS J. W. KINSEY, aged 5 months.

On the 22d ult. EMILY BACON, daughter of James and Mary Bell.

On the 21st ult. JAMES DUFFY, aged about 60.

On the 21st ult. JOHN CARRUTHERS, aged 55.

On the 22d ult. Mrs. MARY T. SNYDER.

On the 23d ult. Mrs. ELLEN BAKER.

On the 21st ult. HESTER MARGARETT, daughter of Patrick and Mary Gillin, aged 17 months.

On the 22d ult. MARY ANN, daughter of Bernard and Sarah McDevitt, aged 21 months.

On the 23d ult. THOMAS GLEESON, aged 40 years.

On the 21st ult. MARY, wife of Henry Dougherty, aged 44 years.

On the 20th ult. HARRIET REBECCA, daughter of Amos N. and S. L. Bailey, aged 15 years.

On the 19th ult. CLARA, daughter of John and Margaret Smith, aged 2 years and 3 months.

On the 20th ult. LOUISA, daughter of Thos. H. and Rachel Stephen, aged 11 months.

On the 21st ult. ALICE TEMPLE, daughter of Nath. and Mary J. Hudders, aged 2 years.

On the 21st ult. JAMES BRYSON, aged 61 years.

On the 20th ult. HUGH, son of Bernard and Mary Merry, aged 19 years.

On the 21st ult. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, aged 34.

On the 21st ult. WILLIAM McDONNELL, aged 47.

On the 20th ult. Mrs. ELIZABETH M'INTIRE, aged 76 years.

On the 19th ult. Mr. DAVID ANDREWS, aged 34.

On the 19th ult. AMANDA, daughter of Geo. and Mary Lobb, aged 18 years.

On the 10th ult. MARTHA WALKER, aged 67 years.

On the 20th ult. FRANCIS E. son of Margaret and the late Francis E. Watson, aged 93 years.

On the 20th ult. Mr. WILLIAM S. MORFORD, aged 39 years.

On the 20th ult. JOHANNA, wife of Patrick Hickey, aged 46 years.

On the 20th ult. CATHARINE, daughter of John and Sarah A. Nichols, aged 4 years.

Bank Note List.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY I. CRAVEN & Co., BROKERS, No. 32½ South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2, 1853.

PENNSYLVANIA.		**CONNECTICUT.**	
Philadelphia Banks	par	All solvent banks	½ dis
U S Bank notes	18 dis	Bk N Ame Seymour	½ dis
Harrisburg	[illegible] dis	East Bk West Kill.	85 dis
Chambersburg	½ dis	Woodbury bk	70 dis
York	½ dis	**MASSACHUSETTS.**	
Gettysburg	½ dis	All solvent banks	½ dis
Carlisle	½ dis	Dorchester and Milton	
Middletown	½ dis	stolen notes	no sale
Brownsville	½ dis	**RHODE ISLAND.**	
Pittsburg	½ dis	All solvent banks	½ dis
Washington co	½ dis	Phenix b'k. Westerly	
Honesdale	½ dis	stolen notes.	
Waynesburg	½ dis	**CANADA.**	
Erie	½ dis	Montreal	1½ dis
All other solv't Bks	par	**VIRGINIA.**	
Relief notes	½a1 dis	Bk of Va & brch's	½ dis
NEW JERSEY.		Far Bk & brch's	½ dis
Trenton, M't Holly, Burlington, Medford, Salem, Bridgeton, Camd'n, Princeton, Bord'to'n Bkg Co	par	Valley Bk & brch's	½ dis
Plainfield	closed	Ex Bk & brch's	½ dis
State Bk Morris	do	Wheeling	½ dis
Coml Bk Perth Amboy	do	**NORTH CAROLINA.**	
Peoples Bk Patterson	do	All solvent banks	1 dis
N Hope Del Bridge Co	do	Small notes	1½ dis
Yardleyville do	10 dis	**SOUTH CAROLINA.**	
New Brunswick	½ dis	All solvent banks	1 dis
Newark	½ dis	Small notes	1½ dis
Morris co	½ dis	**GEORGIA.**	
Middletown Point	½ dis	All solvent banks	1 dis
Orange	½ dis	Bk St Mary's	35 dis
Belvidere	½ dis	Small notes	1½ dis
Rahway	½ dis	**ALABAMA.**	
Dover	½ dis	Bk of Mobile	1 dis
All New Jersey secured by stocks	½ dis	Country banks	3 dis
DELAWARE.		**MISSISSIPPI.**	
All solvent banks	par	All banks	uncertain
Under 5's	½ dis	**LOUISIANA.**	
MARYLAND.		All solvent banks	1 dis
Baltimore banks	½ dis	**OHIO.**	
Mineral Bk	½ dis	Bk of Wooster	50 dis
Cecil co	½ dis	Bk of Norwalk	40 dis
Frederick co	½ dis	All solvent banks	1 dis
Cumberland	½ dis	Small notes	1 dis
Washington co	½ dis	**KENTUCKY.**	
Hagerstown	½ dis	All solvent banks	1½ dis
Salisbury		Small notes	1½ dis
Havre de Grace	failed	**INDIANA.**	
Far & Millers		All solvent banks	1½ dis
DIS. OF COLUMBIA.		Small notes	1½ dis
All solvent banks	½ dis	**ILLINOIS.**	
NEW YORK.		Bk of Illinois	80 dis
City banks	par a ½ dis	State Bk do	70 dis
Solvent co bks	½ dis	Good Free bks	1a3 dis
James bk	30 dis	**MISSOURI.**	
New Rochelle	30 dis	All solvent banks	1 dis
Far bk Onondaga	30 dis	**TENNESSEE.**	
MAINE.		All solvent banks	1½ dis
Mercan bk Bangor	1½ dis	Small notes	2 dis
All other solv't bks	½ dis	East Tennessee	60 dis
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		**MICHIGAN.**	
All solvent bks	½ dis	Gov't Stock bk	1 dis
VERMONT.		All solvent banks	2 dis
Bank of St Albans	½ dis	**ARKANSAS.**	
All solvent banks	½ dis	All banks	no sale
		WISCONSIN.	
		All banks	uncertain
		TEXAS.	
		Commercial & Agricultural bk Galveston	—

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LITERARY NOTICES.

Books of the Month: Thackeray's Humorist.—Peters on Apoplexy.—Home Pictures.—The Old House by the River.—Peck's Formation of a Manly Character.—M'Clintock's Second Book in Latin.—Colton's Episcopal Church in the United States.—Olin's Life and Letters.—Herbert's American Game.—Portraits of Eminent Americans.—Poetry of the Vegetable World.—Thalatta.—Maury's Sailing Directions.—Haswell's Engineer's Pocket-Book.—Marie de Berniere.—The Bible in the Counting House.—Alexander Smith's Poems.—Brace's Home Life in Germany.—*Foreign Notices and Literary Intelligence:* European Ignorance of America.—Art Student in Munich.—Merell.—Dr. Kraitsir's Glossology.—Aytoun's Lectures.—Dr. Freund.—Mazzini, by Breval.—Macaulay in the Index.—Mons. Emmanuel on Astronomy.—Racine.—Manuscript Bible.—Death of Tieck.—Languages of the German People.—Toussaint L'ouverture.—Death of Von Œttinger.—Table Moving.—Kossuth and Landor.

COMICALITIES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—How to Insure against Railway Accidents.—Capital Day's Sport.—Nocturnal Delights of a Summer Cottage.—Pleasures of Domestic Harmony.—Fashionable Inexpressibles.

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Visiting and House Costume.—Coiffures and Cap.

Subscribers in any part of the United States may now receive the Magazine by mail, either from the Publishers, the Booksellers, or Periodical Agents, *at three cents a number, or thirty-six cents a year postage*, payable at the Post-office where it is received.

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1t HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, New York.

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MOORE, HENSZEY & CO., HARDWARE JOBBERS,

Have removed from 139 to No. 181 Market, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, where they will continue to keep a large assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c. june 27-3m

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Sold by all the venders of medicine throughout the British Empire and United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cts., 87½ cts., and $1 50 each; wholesale by C. D. KNIGHT, 7 South Sixth St., Philadelphia, and by the proprietor, 244 Strand, London. ap23-1y

POSTMASTERS!

(*Original Manuscript furnished to Saturday Post, Philadelphia.*)

E. S. ZEVELY, P. M., Pleasant Grove, Allegheny co., Maryland, the original Wood Stamp maker in the U. S., who has the patronage and approval of the P. O. Dept., and who trade P. O. Stamps by mail, FREE, warns all Postmasters to beware of envious imitators, who, by plausible assertions and attacks upon others, strive to build up themselves. E. S. Z. furnishes as good, and as cheap, and as good for a dollar as anybody else can or will do. Has no agents nor any connection with any other person. No authorized advertisement about any thing—(to which the original date must be retained,) and such other notices as appear in "Our Paper and Monthly Bulletin," published by him at Pleasant Grove, the July number of which will contain full particulars. June, 1853.

N. B. Any such editors who have copied a former and now unauthorized advertisement of his, and not yet been paid, who choose to give this advertisement one conspicuous insertion, and forward a marked copy of paper containing it to Pleasant Grove, can now be promptly paid according to the original note appended to that advertisement. 1t

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THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF FITS, SPASMS, CRAMPS, AND ALL NERVOUS AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES!

Persons who are laboring under this distressing malady, will find the VEGETABLE EPILEPTIC PILLS to be the only remedy ever discovered for

CURING EPILEPSY, OR FALLING FITS.

These Pills possess a specific action on the nervous system, and although they are prepared especially for the purpose of curing FITS, they will be found of especial benefit for all persons afflicted with weak nerves, or whose nervous system has been prostrated or shattered from any cause whatever; in fact, it is almost impossible to convey an adequate idea of the speedy and almost miraculous results which these Pills effect in the diseased, broken down, and prostrated nervous systems. Persons who were all lassitude, weakness and debility, before their use, at once become robust and full of energy. No matter whether the constitution has been broken down by excess, weak by nature, or debilitated by sickness; their effect on the unstrung and shattered nervous organization is equally certain and apparent. In cases of neuralgia, headache, vertigo, pain in the nerves of the face, and the various train of Nervous Affections, palpitation of the heart, periodical headaches, cold and shivered state of the frame, frequent fits of abstraction, total inability, dislike to society, melancholy, religious monomania, heats and flushes of the face on the slightest occasion, a desire that existence might terminate; they will produce a cure in an astonishing short period of time, and they will also remove depression, excitement, a tendency to blush, restlessness, sleeplessness, incapacity for study or business, loss of memory, confusion giddiness, blood to the head, mental debility, hysteria, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, fear of insanity, &c.—They will increase and restore the appetite, strengthen the emaciated, renew the health of those who have destroyed it by excesses, and induce continual cheerfulness and equanimity of spirits, and prolong life.

Persons of pale complexion and consumptive habits, are restored by the use of a box or two, to bloom and vigor, changing the skin from a pale, yellow, sickly color, to a beautiful florid complexion.

We assure the reader that the utmost reliance may be placed in these Pills, in the cure of the maladies mentioned above, and also of those which follow, viz: Loss of muscular energy, and general prostration, irritability, and all Nervous Affections, indigestion, sluggishness of the Liver, weakness, &c., or any of the consequences of indiscretion, or indulgence, renders them the most valuable remedy ever discovered. In fact, as a remedy for the above complaints, these Pills stand unrivalled and alone.—There is no other reliable remedy, or any that has authenticately received the sanction of the medical faculty.

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☞ As these Pills are composed of some of the most expensive materials in the Materia Medica, it will be impossible to leave them around the country on agency, as common Patent Medicines usually are. But in order to let the afflicted in the most remote parts of the country have a chance to obtain them, they will be sent by MAIL, FREE OF POSTAGE, to any part of the United States, or any country with which the United States has postal arrangements, on the receipt of a remittance.

PRICES.—Vegetable Extract Epileptic Pills, $3 per box, or two boxes for $5.

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☞ UNPAID LETTERS not taken from the office. [illegible]

CHERRY PECTORAL

For the rapid Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

This invaluable remedy for all diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, has obtained a celebrity from its remarkable cures, never equalled by any other medicine before. Other preparations have shown themselves *palliatives*, and sometimes effected notable cures, but none has ever so fully won the confidence of every community where it is known. After years of trial in every climate, the results have indisputably shown it to possess a mastery over this dangerous class of diseases, which could not fail to attract the attention of physicians, patients, and the public at large.

See the statements, not of obscure individuals and from far distant places, but of men who are known and respected throughout the country.

The widely celebrated Surgeon Doct. VALENTINE MOTT, of New York City, says:

"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of 'AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,' which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of the throat and lungs."

DR. PERKINS, the venerable President of the Vermont Medical College, one of the eminently learned physicians of this country, writes, the CHERRY PECTORAL is extensively used in this section, where it has shown unmistakable evidence of its happy effects upon pulmonary diseases.

The Rev. JNO. D. COCHRANE, a distinguished Clergyman of the English Church, writes to the Proprietor from Montreal, that "he has been cured of a severe asthmatic affection, by CHERRY PECTORAL." His letter at full length may be found in our circular, to be had of the Agent, and is worth the attention of asthmatic patients.

This letter is from the well known Druggist at Hillsdale, Michigan, one of the largest dealers in the State; and this case is from his own observation.

HILLSDALE, MICH., Dec. 16, 1849.

Dear Sir: Immediately on receipt of your CHERRY PECTORAL, I carried a bottle to an acquaintance of mine who was thought to be near his end with quick consumption. He was then unable to rise from his bed, and was extremely feeble. His friends believed he must soon die, unless relief could be obtained for him, and I induced them to give your excellent medicine a trial. I immediately left town for three weeks, and you may judge of my surprise on my return, to meet him in the street on my way home from the cars, and find he had entirely recovered. *Four* weeks from the day he commenced taking your medicine, he was at work at his arduous trade of a blacksmith.

There are other cases within my knowledge, where the CHERRY PECTORAL has been singularly successful, but none so marked as this.

Very truly yours, G. W. UNDERWOOD.

Hear the Patient.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell—Dear Sir: Feeling under obligations to you for the restoration of my health, I send you a report of my case, which you are at liberty to publish for the benefit of others. Last Autumn I took a cold, accompanied by a severe cough, and made use of many medicines without obtaining relief. I was obliged to give up business, frequently raised blood, and could get no sleep at night. A friend gave me a bottle of your CHERRY PECTORAL, the use of which I immediately commenced according to directions. I have just purchased the fifth bottle, and am nearly recovered. I now sleep well, my cough has ceased, and all by the use of your valuable medicine. E. S. STONE, A. M., Principal Mt. Hope Seminary.

HANOVER, OHIO, April 3, 1850.

Dear Sir: I wish I could tell all that suffer with a cough, what your CHERRY PECTORAL has done for me. It does seem they might be benefitted by the information. I had a long fever which left my lungs weak and inflamed. Being very feeble and unable to gain strength at all, my friends thought I must soon sink in consumption. I had no appetite, and a dreadful cough was fast wearing me away. I began to take your beautiful medicine, by the advice of a clergyman, who had seen its effects before. It eased my cough at first, and gave me rest at night. In less than a fortnight I could eat well, and my cough had ceased to be troublesome, my appetite returned, and my food nourished me, which soon restored my strength. Now, after five weeks, I am well and strong, with no other help than your Cherry Pectoral. Yours, with respect, JULIA DEAN.

I hereby certify that the above statement of my wife is in conformity with my own views of her case and her cure by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. JOSEPH DEAN.

The above named Joseph Dean and Julia, his wife, are personally known to me, and implicit confidence may be placed in their statement. SAMUEL C. VAN DEWENT, Pastor of the Baptist Church.

PREPARED BY J. C. AYER, CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS.

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Selected Poetry.

THE PLANTING.

A PARABLE.

"I said to my little son, who was weeping, 'What have you planted, my child?' 'Let it alone; it will soon grow,' was all he answered."

"I PLANT it safe, then little child!
Then cease watching and cease weeping;
Thou hast done thy duty well;
Leave it, with a calm heart!
It will grow while thou art sleeping.

"But, oh, father!" says the child,
With a troubled face since weeping!
Never can I but mind and ponder
When the flower winds round it so,
And covers root—and I be sleeping!

"I have loved my little flower
In such brief time former flowers;
Wonder'd a day by day with prayer,
Guarded it with prayer and more,
Lest the comer should devour it.

"Oh, good father!" says the child,
"If I come in summer's shining,
And my tender-one be dead—
How the sun will rest in a wonder,
Where I sit forlorn and pining!

"Rather let me overmore
Through the winter-time watch keeping,
Rear the cold, and nurture, and tend,
That my summer be not bare!"
Ay, dear angel! but life sleeping

Nursing—and the father then
"Who art thou, child, busy grieving?
Plant thee not the heavy down,
Or the cold my dear heart?
That one tear shall twist to living!

"Cloud there but the heavens restore!
Nature! suppose the lily power I
Until thou bind one tender chord!
Bury the growth of one child to these
Keep you blossom from decaying!

"If it live and bloom all for,
Will it please me—or did he blooming?
If it die, will my pieces
Reach them, or with kings and roses
Forget it to an equal smiling?

"Plant it—sometimes with prayer,
It is only 'much His day's taking,
When the winter earth receives
Whether we watch more or less—
His large eye all things beholding.

"If He need a goodly rose
For the shelter of the autumn,
He will make it grow; if a child
Cease all watching and all weeping
Even before, and die—and plucketh!

"Leave thy treasure to His hand—
Cease all watching and all weeping
Even before, and die—and plucketh!
When its mighty branches wave
Beautiful above thy sleeping.

If but hope, tear-worn, that child
Gathered safe with joyful singing,
Know! it will not die—
On this truth glorious through my prayers
"It will grow while thou art sleeping."

Selected Articles.

TOILET-TALK.

FROM CHAMBERS'S EDINBURGH JOURNAL.

There are certain moralists in the world, who labor under the impression that it is no matter what people wear, so they put on what they please. Such people cover themselves up—they do not dress. No one doubts that the mind is more important than the body, the jewel than the setting; and yet the virtue of the one and the brilliancy of the other are enhanced by the mode in which they are presented to the senses. Let a woman have every virtue under the sun, if she is slatternly, or even inappropriate in her dress, her merits will be less than half observed. Let a lovely young, she is dowdy or untidy, or being old, fantastic, or shrewish, her natural qualities sound a chance of being received with indifference or dislike.

We can hardly overestimate the effect of pure and delicate costume on the minds of the wearer, of brothers and sisters, with, it may be, sweetly, or a visitor here and there, accessible round the family circle. The ladies have come direct from their own pleasant morning ablutions, hair carefully parted and braided, or flowing in silky curls, the plain, well-fitting dark dress of winter, or the still more attractive small-patterned flowing muslin of a summer morning, with the pretty collar and cuffs; the suspicion of blunt velvet, that, according to fashion, just suggests its shape, and breaks the line. Some band of taste has been at work on other matters, as well as self-adornment. Some mother, or elder fairy girl, evidenced in one department only. Look at those sweet-looking children, the one lying among roses; or those princesses, almost hidden in their own leaves, not mixed up and jumbled with flowers. The father of the family survives in his dusty counting-house, his solicitor or executor and family receives a legacies and enforcement—but one of those scents is lost. Cheerfully will the labor, that his home may be preserved intact, and that one of those bright, precious heads may ever have change or privation. And those young men—we will dwell ever from approach and sanctuary with fumes of tobacco or beer! Will they not still dispose of their persons and places less pure and pleasant than those of their own home?

To a much greater extent than we are at all aware, is dress indicative of character. Will Honeycomb says, he can tell the character of a woman by the color of her hood. And not only do we read

"The ship, the wreck, the masculine attire
aright, but all the finer gradations of propriety and elegance. Fortunately, an attractive exterior is independent on wealth, and the combination of the great secrets of dressing well. The poorer the lady, she wields the more secret skill with satin, conversed with feathers, glaring with ornament; and the strong-minded individual who pays her morning-calls in clamping shoes, dusty bonnet, and dismal gown, depositing her cotton umbrella in the hall, errs both out of place. The former should be hidden in a carriage; the latter, walking in the country, paying for her last week's butter and eggs. And yet there are circumstances in which wealth stands beside the ladies, with unobtrusive gaze. The diffident lady, who feels that she has no taste or experience herself, but who can enter the sanctum of a real artiste, and say 'I desire fashion, purpose, look, stature, position: draw me!' will probably, if she be rich, have a shrewd mind on well as pocket. Among the lesser afflictions of life, there is none greater than when a gentlewoman of narrow means finds the moment of fabrication or of unwarrantable direction by her gentlemen of ample, has possessed herself of a facilely objectionable article—a suspicious shawl, or an incongruous dress—and, yet feels with shame and sorrow that it must be worn—consistently worn out: in this case, also, money would indeed be a relief. There are many fundamental rules, however, that, if constantly borne in mind, will go far to prevent evil. No woman can dress well who does not consider her own station, her own points, and her own age. Her first study should be to know herself, her ground, the good: her third, the indispensable: in uniting in one happy union these great principles, remains the real art of pleasing the eye, and through the eye, impressing the judgment and the feelings.

We live in an age that has attained to much fixed principle on the subject of dress, though part of the richest ever existed in change and variety. The Empress of the French has lately decided in favor of waists in their natural place. Our own Queen, God bless her! has always, for reasons best known to herself, been a friend of length in the matter of long petticoats. Indeed for this reason there never could have been any real danger that the Mormon costume should obtain favor in our land. For the acknowledged evil of trailing garments, there are probably few of our readers who do not desire to call to understand by the term intelligible, and unoffending gown. The proportions of American taste was extreme: the fashion-plates may show you a figure walking dresses, and sensitive ladies display elegance in adjusting their long drapery, but in the evening the example of

Troy's proud dames, whose garments sweep the ground,

still will be followed: and the last of our poets will long have to rejoice that the tesselate of housemaids are

"Idle feet lost in her garments' fall.

Lace, the most feminine of all adornments, is now duly rare and appreciated. The manufactured, appearing in deep, meretricious specs over-wrought and spectator, fall of happy children, or plunder exhibited at church or chapel, contemptuously under-foot through town—either one's nostril—modest, lady English—is now more in vogue than ever.

But perhaps the greatest triumph of good sense we have lived to witness, consists in allowing wrapper of a certain age—such, that there will ever be—to wear their own hair. The preposterous habit of fixing glossy locks and curls upon the heads of middle-aged women, has been finally abandoned, and even where some remnant of the whole intended by nature to fade together like a set handkerchief; and if the individual has a fair luster of dressed and bleached hair, it looks infinitely better than if it had been worn itself more attractive, even more valuable than that of youth, does not linger on the head.

Every lady of taste has her own style of dress, and the most distinguished rank depends on the formality the most distinguished rank depends on the formality the most distinguished rank depends on the formality